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Lindbergh: Better Planes; Bridges Faces Hearing; Franco Builds Railroads

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 21, 1939

Lindbergh Urges U. S. to Build Better Planes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's plea for better American planes gave impetus today to a drive for more Federal funds for aeronautical research.

The flier told the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics that emphasis should be placed on quality instead of quantity in plane development. The Committee has recommended a $10,000,000 research station at Sunnyvale, Calif., which was rejected by the House. The Senate approved $4,000,000 to start the project.

Bridges Deportation Hearing Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said today she had ordered the immigration service to proceed with a hearing of deportation charges against Harry Bridges, Australian-born West Coast C. I. O. Director.

Charges include one that Mr. Bridges is a member of the Communist Party. The Secretary said the hearing would determine whether he was a member of the Communist Party in the light of the Supreme Court's recent decision that previous membership was not grounds for deportation.

Franco Starts to Rebuild Spain's Railroads

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco today created a board to rebuild Spain's railway system, disrupted by civil war. It was announced shops for building new rolling stock and repairing old would be in operation in 30 days.

London Doubts Hitler Will Throw Gauntlet

London today assessed Europe's diplomatic shifts as hinting that Reichsführer Hitler will not throw down a gauntlet to the democracies at present, but instead is now believed advancing a rival "peace bloc" of his own.

France, in a series of decree laws, created a new "armament tax" to raise nearly $500,000,000 for national defense, imposed limits on industries working for rearmament, and introduced new regulations to increase private industrial production.

Eight French warships left Gibraltar steaming eastward. Several British warships are expected to arrive here from Malta Sunday.

The British Admiralty announced the British home fleet would be concentrated April 28 at the Portland Naval Base, midway between Portsmouth and Plymouth, which was used extensively during the World War.

American Ambassador Kennedy expressed optimism in Edinburgh, Scotland, because open conflict has been avoided longer than ever before under similar bitterness.

Published messages show that Premier Mussolini and Herr Hitler exchanged cordial greetings on Hitler's birthday. Rome celebrated the 2,692nd anniversary of its founding.

Spain has postponed its victory march to May 30.

Turkey and Russia are reported moving toward joining the British-French anti-aggression bloc. Bulgaria has lodged claims against Greece, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, indicating its price for dropping neutrality to join one or other of Europe's competing blocs.

The German fleet moved through the English Channel and down the coast of France toward maneuvers off Spain. Germany called several classes of troops as a routine conscription measure. Two British warships arrived at Port Said, northern entry to Suez Canal.

Japan Denies Fortifying Islands

WASHINGTON (AP)—Japan has assured the United States that up to Jan. 1, 1938, its strategic mandated islands in the Pacific, virtually surrounding the American island of Guam, were unfortified.

A delayed report to the State Department asserted that "no military or naval base nor any fortification has ever been maintained or newly built within the territory."

Lipton Trust Appeals $428,000 Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Sir Thomas J. Lipton Trust asked the Board of Tax Appeals today to reconsider a ruling that it owed $428,400 in income taxes for 1934, 1935, and 1936, on grounds that the organization was a public charitable trust not subject to taxation.

House Continues Roosevelt 'Dollar Control'

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt's powers to devalue the dollar would be extended for two years under a bill passed by the House today and sent to the Senate. The Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and its right to pay subsidies on newly mined domestic silver also would be continued.

Canadian Forces Hunt Mystery Craft

HALIFAX (CP)—Naval, air, and land authorities co-operated today in an effort to run down the truth behind reports of a mysterious submarine said to have entered Halifax Harbor.

Labor Party Retains Seat in Commons

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP)—The Labor Party retained its South Ayrshire seat in Commons today when Alexander Sloan was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of James Brown. The by-election reduced the number of vacancies in the House to six.

Hungary Reports Town Shelled by Slovaks

BUDAPEST (AP)—Hungarian authorities reported that Slovak artillery bombarded the Hungarian village of Sarosremitz, last night and today. Officials said Hungarian artillerymen and infantry returned the fire but apparently neither side crossed the border.

Mencken Sees War Censorship of Press

WASHINGTON (AP)—A forecast by Henry L. Mencken that the American press probably would lose its freedom if this country should become involved in a war led members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to consider possible means of averting censorship.

William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kans., Gazette, urged editors to deal dispassionately with political issues involving property rights.

Wallace Gets British Transport Post

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain today named Euan Wallace Minister of Transport to succeed Leslie Burgin, chosen to head the new Ministry of Supply. Mr. Wallace, a Conservative, has been Financial Secretary of the Treasury since last year.

Reich Wins Contract for Turkish Naval Base

LONDON (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Ankara, today said Germany had won a contract for construction of a Turkish naval base in spite of competition from British and Netherlands firms.

The base, Reuters said, will cost nearly $12,000,000. It will be built at Gueldjuk, eastern end of the Sea of Marmora, which lies between the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

Socialist Arms Workers Ban May Day Fete

WARSAW (AP)—Polish Socialists decided today that Party members working in arms and munitions factories should remain at their jobs on May Day, international labor holiday.

Hungarian House Seeks Strong Curb on Jews

BUDAPEST (AP)—Hungary's Lower House of Parliament today rejected a Senate measure that would limit Jews to about 6 per cent of the total number engaged in business and the professions, in favor of stronger anti-Jewish measures. The way was left open to compromises with the Senate.

Footsteps?

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Robert A. Taft

Republican Senator from Ohio, son of former President Taft, and now himself a Presidential possibility.

Taft Gives Recipe For G.O.P. to Bring About Prosperity

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Republican recipe for recovery and the Republican line of foreign policy, were outlined last night in the first of a series of "Republicans-on-the-March" dinners being held by the Republican National Congressional Committee in an atmosphere of exurberant expectation.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, mentioned as a presidential possibility, opened the ball with a hard-hitting attack on the Roosevelt Administration for "ballyhooing the foreign situation, trying to stir up prejudice against this country or that, and at all costs take the minds of the people off their trouble at home."

Senator Taft gave the Republicans a slogan: "The New Deal is a failure!" and he gave a dark picture of domestic conditions, followed by an outline of what the Republicans would do if they had the opportunity.

Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas, newly elected prairie statesman, furnished the blueprint on foreign policy—a semi-isolationist program, springing straight from the grass roots. G. O. P. oratory is long familiar in Washington and elsewhere; alternative programs are not so usual; and the optimistic atmosphere of these dinners is another new sign of the times.

The Taft Program

Here is the Taft recovery program:

"Give assurance to every man that if he saves and puts his time and money into some business enterprise, he will have a reasonable chance to get a return and improve his own condition and that of his family.

"We can support relief if it is handled in a sensible way through local administration. We can provide old-age pensions and unemployment insurance without wrecking all enterprise and putting a premium on unemployment. We can revise the tax system so that it will not penalize initiative and thrift and the expansion of industry. We can at least assure the improved American market to the American farmer, and put him where he can get a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

"We need not abandon any humanitarian enterprise undertaken in the past six years, but we can reduce the regulation which puts every business man in a straitjacket; we can reduce the taxation which penalizes enterprise; we can give the businessman a chance.

"We have come out of every past depression by the development of private industry. We have cured unemployment by giving the

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Parity Price for Milk In Paper Bottles Asked

Milk Board asked to rescind ruling charging penny more for milk in paper—Why help the glass industry? it is asked—Distribution costs declared cheaper—Monopoly is denied.

A spirited battle to win price parity for milk sold in paper containers with milk sold in glass bottles was waged before the State Milk Control Board at a hearing in the State House today.

Harold F. Woodward, secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers Association, representing some 7,200 members, told the Board that a large producer is now installing machinery for packaging milk in paper and that, in cooperation with a large chain system, is about to launch a big campaign to popularize milk in paper boxes on which no deposit is required, and which can be thrown away after using once.

Rescind Deposit Ruling

Mr. Woodward asked the Board to immediately rescind the ruling of three years ago under which it is mandatory to charge one cent a bottle more for milk in paper containers than in glass bottles.

Judge James O'Brien, Chairman of the Milk Board, explained the ruling was adopted because at that time the paper machinery was being given on a franchise basis to one distributor in a given area.

This meant that one distributor would have a virtual monopoly on the paper containers, and would have an unfair competitive advantage over other distributors.

Mr. Woodward said the situation has now changed, that the paper machinery is available to all producers and retailers.

"There is no longer a reason why the Board should hold an umbrella over the glass industry," Mr. Woodward asserted.

Another objection raised on the part of some producers was that it cost more to package milk in paper than in glass and that a competitive fight between the two containers might force those producing milk to be sold in paper containers to take less for their milk.

Overhead Declared Less

Howard B. Selby, general manager of the United Farmers Co-operative, which, it developed, is the large producer now installing paper machinery, told Judge O'Brien he had precise figures to prove the cost of handling milk in paper containers is actually less than for glass.

He advanced the opinion the greater convenience of not having to return bottles, or pay deposits, would increase the volume of sales at lower overhead, thus solving the basic problems of milk distribution.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, representing the Consumers Institute of Massachusetts, favored the paper containers.

Gasoline Again Flows Freely As Seamen Pickets Withdraw

Efforts of striking seamen of the National Maritime Union to prevent deliveries of gasoline by two petroleum firms have been called off by the Union, it was announced today.

In fact, the attempted interference with gasoline supplies was of such short duration yesterday as to be of almost no effect in inconveniencing either motorists or the petroleum companies. Plentiful supplies were reported by filling stations today.

The reason for giving up the attempt to halt gasoline tank trucks of the Socony-Vacuum and Tidewater Oil Companies, according to Thomas McGowan, President of the N. M. U., was a belief that such picketing would have prevented settlement of a separate dispute affecting coal and fuel oil truck drivers belonging to another union.

"It is not our intention to interfere with or hold up negotiations for the settlement of any dispute involving labor," said Mr. McGowan. "Our fight is against the companies, not the workers."

The dispute between the Coal and Fuel Oil Drivers Union and the Retail Fuel Institute was said by Raymond V. McNamara, member of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and other State officials to be "close to solution." The dispute, a combination strike and lockout, today entered its tenth day.

This controversy had resulted in a partial tieup of gasoline deliveries last week by the Coal and Fuel Oil Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but this, too, was called off last Tuesday.

The seamen's strike, now in its fifth day, is not confined to Boston, but affects most ports of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Officials of the N. M. U., an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are negotiating in New York City with the employers. The strike is against the Socony-Vacuum, Tidewater, Standard Oil of New Jersey and C. D. Mallory Companies.

A fourth oil tanker was tied up in Boston this morning when the Thomas H. Wheeler, of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, docked at the Colonial Beacon wharf in East Boston. The crew of 30 struck when the vessel docked. It had arrived from Venezuela.

The other tankers tied up in Boston now as a result of the strike are the Frederick R. Kellogg, Algonquin, and H. H. Rogers.

Since two other firms, the Gulf Refining Company and Pennsylvania Shipping Company, have signed with the union, a complete stoppage of petroleum shipments is not possible, but the seriousness of the halting of oil deliveries for four large concerns in Boston is indicated in figures made public by the United States Army Engineers.

Imports of petroleum and its products from foreign countries topped all other imports in weight at Boston in 1936, the latest year for which the Engineers had complete figures. Receipts of domestic petroleum and its products from other American ports ranked second in tonnage among domestic shipments, they disclosed.

Twenty-three piers or terminals at Boston are used exclusively for such products. Nine of the piers are on Chelsea Creek, which borders Revere, Chelsea and East Boston, and the rest are scattered.

'Golden Age': World Stands At Threshold

Destructive war only bar to the greatest era of development, declares Dr. Millikan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—The world today is facing a "golden age" through the further growth of natural science and its application to the well-being of mankind if it can avoid the pitfall of a civilization-destroying war, in the opinion of Dr. Robert A. Millikan, internationally known physicist and Chairman of the Executive Council of the California Institute of Technology.

Addressing guests at the dinner of the Merchants' Association of New York in honor of the New York World's Fair at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, Dr. Millikan declared that certain ages were notable for great progress and that this was one of them.

"The changes that have occurred within the past 100 years, not only in the external conditions under which the average man, at least in the western world, passes his life on earth, but in his superstitions, in his fundamental beliefs, in his philosophy, in his conception of religion, in his whole world outlook, are probably greater than those that occurred during the preceding 4,000 years all put together," he said.

Utilization Program

Dr. Millikan held, however, that progress during the next half century or so would probably be largely confined to a refinement and further utilization of the advances already made, rather than to spectacular new inventions and discoveries.

At the same time he reiterated that all future progress depended upon mankind's ability to avoid war, and voiced the belief that the rapid spread of knowledge throughout the world would help prevent war.

"The peoples of all countries, including dictatorships, are coming more and more to realize that such another war can bring only death and destruction to everybody—the end of civilization, not the world domination which the demagogic leader promises," he declared.

Flying and Peace

Juan T. Trippe, President and General Manager of the Pan American Airways System, another speaker, spoke of the role of aviation in "The World of Tomorrow," holding that flying was a potent factor for peace through linking the world together.

"Today no aeronautical engineer is willing to set a limit to the size of future aircraft," he said. "Research indicates that aircraft can be made as swift as the speed of sound. Responsible engineers and economists have proved to their satisfaction that in the future the airplane will become man's most economical vehicle of transportation over any appreciable distance."

Louis K. Compton, President of the Association, discussing the role of capitalism in America's progress, declared it may be regarded as certain that no great next step would be taken to curtail any of the liberties won under

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Rival Peace Bloc Looms As Next Move by Hitler

Present interest centers on which bloc wins in competition for Bulgaria and Yugoslavia

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—It is now regarded in diplomatic circles as reasonably certain that Reichsführer Hitler has decided against throwing down the gauntlet to the democracies at present.

Instead he is expected to press on vigorously with building what he would doubtless call a "German peace bloc" in opposition to the anti-aggression front now in process of being organized by Britain. A resultant tug of war is expected to last several months.

This estimate of the situation—which comes from independent sources, but which German diplomatic circles are known to share—is the outcome of a number of factors which have been prominent in the past few days.

One is Premier Mussolini's speech which, while a vigorous criticism of President Roosevelt, does not definitely close the door to pacific negotiations. Another is the visit of Hungarian statesmen to Rome which Italy has used in an effort to strengthen the Axis influence in Budapest. A third is the visit in Berlin of Grigore Gafencu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, which will be followed by his visit to London where he will be accorded more than usual diplomatic attention.

Questions Asked by Hitler

[Paris reports of the Associated Press said that Reichsführer Hitler has asked several of his smaller neighbors, mentioned in President Roosevelt's request for guarantees, the question:

"Do you consider yourself menaced by Germany and did you ask President Roosevelt to intervene in European affairs?"

It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that none of the smaller powers will offend the Reich by answering other than "no." Such an answer would provide Herr Hitler not only with ammunition for his expected reply to President Roosevelt, but would also permit him to assume the role, on his own account, of a "guarantor of European peace.]

Moreover, the Axis States have been extremely active in both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. So it is not suggested that the ensuing period will be without alarms and excursions. But it is believed that the technique of "faits accomplis" will be exploited somewhat cautiously.

The Axis, however, is still committed to the ultimate goal of the diplomatic isolation of Britain and France and the destruction of the proposed British peace front. And there is reason to believe that Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini think they can successfully accomplish this ultimate end.

It is now assumed that Turkey, despite giving an important naval harbor construction contract to Germany, has now definitely joined in the Franco-British mutual assistance group. The position of Soviet Russia is still doubtful, but there are indications from Moscow that the Kremlin is preparing to join Britain as the Axis influence in the Balkans grows more clear-cut.

One of Moscow's previous allegations, namely, that Britain was trying to trap the Russians into giving a guarantee for the Balkan States so that it could wriggle out of its own commitments in that region, appears to have been withdrawn. Press gibes at Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain have also ceased.

Rival Systems Estimated

Estimating the prospects of success of the two rival systems, experts emphasize that the issue is not necessarily, as is generally assumed between peace and war. It could also be described as being between the British and German concepts of peace.

During the celebrations of his birthday, Herr Hitler is being advertised by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda, as the "man who brought peace to Central Europe." The accuracy of the claim is incontestible. There is certainly external peace in Central Europe and even Albania—places where Germany or Italy orders and others obey—and the present diplomatic struggle in East Europe ranges round the question of whether this kind of peace shall be extended to other races besides the Czechs and Slovaks, and to a lesser extent to the Hungarians, who have already come under German hegemony.

As far as this side of the picture is concerned, it is now clear that in every one of the East Central European States, national senti-

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Führer and Duce exchange friendly pledges: Page 4.

By a Staff Artist

Grigore Gafencu

Rumanian Foreign Minister to Visit London After Stay at Berlin.

The expected arrival in London Sunday of the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, assumed diplomatic importance with announcement of plans for his reception.

Mr. Gafencu, who now is in Berlin, will be given an official luncheon and dinner by the British Government and an audience by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. He will confer with the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, Monday morning and with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the afternoon.

France Orders 45-Hour Week And Arms Tax

PARIS, April 21 (AP)—Minister of Finance Paul Reynaud announced tonight that the French Government had established a flat 45-hour work week and a new 1 per cent sales tax in an effort to strengthen national defense.

The Cabinet, meeting tonight with President Lebrun, approved aseries of new decree laws which it was estimated would increase France's financial resources 17 billion francs (about $448,800000) for strengthening national defense.

The decrees did four things:

1. Set up a new "armament tax" of 1 per cent on all cash payments of more than 100 francs ($2.64.)
2. Limited profits from industries working for national defense.
3. Reduced ordinary government expenditures.
4. Established new regulations to increase production in private business.

Finance Minister Paul Reynaud, who had spent five months preparing the new decree laws, was scheduled to broadcast an interpretation of them to the nation at 8 p. m. (2 p. m., E. S. T.).

A communiqué issued after the Cabinet meeting said:

"The importance of the expenses for national defense make necessary a new effort by the Nation, and the Government has decided to spread them over all categories of citizens."

Details of the various new decree laws were not divulged pending their publication in the Official Journal and the Finance Minister's explanation.

Before approving them, the Cabinet listened to an extensive review of France's financial situation by Premier Edouard Daladier.

The new measures were voted to meet two pressing needs:

1. Additional revenue to pay for mobilizing thousands of reservists now called to the colors and for precautionary measures during the international tension;
2. For new revenue to pay for rising costs of armament, including new equipment for the army, navy and air force.

They were accompanied by official notice of a new national defense bond issue, which the communiqué said would be for two years. It failed to state the amount of the loan.

At the end of the decrees was one designed to impose official supervision over foreign propaganda in France paid for by funds sent from outside.

General Miaja Cuba Bound

PARIS (AP)—Gen. Jose Miaja, outstanding Republican military leader in the Spanish Civil War, has left Paris with his family en route to Cuba to make a new home. They plan to sail from La Rochelle for Havana.

This Changing World

Presidential Third Terms—Need for a Constitutional Amendment Limiting Office to a Single Term of Six Years—Andrew Jackson's Recommendation

By H. B. Elliston

For some months back, in odd moments spared from trying to follow the rapid and tortuous tempo of world affairs, I have been tossing over in my mind the problem of Presidential third terms. Pros and cons have piled up in the course of my excogitations. They have all seemed to boil down to President Wilson's cryptic conclusion. "Eight years is too long for a bad President," he said, "and too short for a good President." Now, however, I have made up my mind. And for my decision I have to thank my colleague, Erwin D. Canham, whose column on Tuesday persuaded me to turn not only against third terms, but against second terms as well! In the light of his message, I feel that it would be a worth-while reform to have a single six-year term for the Presidency.

You will recall that Mr. Canham's message conceived the pervasive reaction in Washington to the President's Saturday message to the dictators. The tenor was expressed in the headline. This read: "Did Roosevelt in his message to Hitler have his tongue in his cheek, trading on a crisis for a third term?" There was a President who not so long ago accused the Senate of "playing politics with human misery." Here there's an implication that a President may be playing politics with Armageddon!

* * *

Doubtless, as I said on Monday, the Presidential message was intended to buttress the counter-maneuverings which are now going on in Europe to offset the maneuverings by Messrs. Hitler and Mussolini. That may or may not be a contribution to peacemaking. I never took account of any maneuverings there might be at home, as well. For that would be altogether too cynical a construction to put on a step so laden with potentialities for the entire human race. There could be no service, whatever the action, if the motivation were selfish.

Yet such a construction is, I suppose, inevitable under the present system, with the ban on a third term only a matter of usage. And it would be naïve to suppose that in any action the President takes, whether abroad or at home, the Presidential thought doesn't encompass a third term. Historians of recent times tell us that the ambition possessed both Wilson and Coolidge. To the wartime President, till he was stricken, America's participation in the League of Nations was a goal in the attainment of which, according to David Lawrence, he would have broken any precedent. As for Coolidge, he throve on high office. Casca's story of how Caesar thrice refused the crown comes to mind when one reads memoirs on the Coolidge administration.

"Then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loath to lay his fingers off it."

* * *

In President Roosevelt there must burn the same zeal as burned in Wilson to carry a torch—in his case the completion of the New Deal, whatever that may be—over the finishing line, even if that finishing line lies beyond the time-honored span of office. Nevertheless, it is unthinkable that the enhancement of Mr. Roosevelt's prospects for 1940 was the overriding reason for his intervention in Europe.

A constitutional amendment limiting the Presidency to a six-year term would dispel such suspicions. It would thus add weight to the most weighty voice in the world. And it would encourage the President, as the only branch of government expressive of the national will, to think nationally, not personally.

Andrew Jackson felt all this so keenly that in six annual messages he recommended such a reform. That was 100 years ago, and the Presidency has now become so august and Atlas-like that the need for the reform has become 100 times greater. Neither temptation nor necessity to think of reelection should be permitted to divert the President from being a true and pure national voice.

In the meantime there is great need for a declaration from the White House that in Mr. Roosevelt's case no third term is contemplated.

Rival Conceptions of Peace Keep Europe in Indecision

(Continued from Page 1)

ment prefers the British concept of peace which leaves each nation alone to manage its own affairs without dictation from outside. But the fate of the Czechs and the Albanians is an ever-present warning for small states not to line up too closely with the British lest the Germans should take offense and march in, and the British would be unable or unwilling to prevent them.

Strong Pressure Exerted

Now that Britain and the Axis are both openly in the lists as architects of blocs, a further question arises for the Balkan States whether Germany will insist on their throwing in their lot with the Axis under penalty of being overrun if they refuse or hesitate. This is the underlying problem facing Hungary and Yugoslavia today.

Strong pressure is being brought on both these countries to accept an Axis-dictated composition of their own differences, to remodel the whole economic, social and political systems to suit the needs of the Axis, and then to facilitate extension of the axial peace system to States farther east.

It is believed that the time is now rapidly approaching when final decision for or against acceptance will have to be taken by Yugoslavia as well as Hungary.

One imponderable in the situation is that Italy and Germany are thought to have different motives in bringing pressure on these two States. Thus last week Italy informed Belgrade of its desire to see the dispute between the Serbs and Croats—Yugoslavia's two main racial groups—settled as soon as possible as it wished for a strong Yugoslavia and would then do its utmost to promote understanding with Hungary and Bulgaria, and perhaps with Rumania. Thus it is argued by some that Italy's policy is to strengthen States in this part of Europe, whereas Germany's is to incorporate them in the German system as vassals.

This is held to be an explanation why current moves are being represented as meaning something different in every capital.

Hungary's overtures to Yugoslavia, even at instigation of the Axis, would be acceptable to Rumania provided Rumania were convinced that Yugoslavia did not intend to desert its alliance with Rumania—its old partner of the Little Entente—in favor of an axial hookup. While Yugoslavia is still outside either the British or Axis camp, however, the diplomatic world is uncertain who gains the chief advantage from any suggestion of Yugoslav - Hungarian rapprochement.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria

But there is undoubtedly strong feeling that Yugoslavia is so isolated that it is finding it difficult not to be drawn closer and closer to the Axis and further and further from the British group.

Similar considerations are being advanced about Bulgaria. The statement April 20 by Premier George Kiosseivanoff of Bulgaria's claims against its three neighbors was the first public declaration of the exact price Bulgaria is asking for dropping neutrality in the present diplomatic struggle.

It was understood that the Bulgarian Premier, speaking before his parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, said that Bulgaria could not consider joining the Balkan Entente until its demands on Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece were satisfied. (Turkey is the fourth Entente State.)

Bulgaria wants to recover from Rumania Southern Dobrudja, the Black Sea region which it lost in the Balkan and World Wars. Its other claims are for an outlet to the Aegean Sea through Thrace, which belongs to Greece, and for a strip of Macedonia at the expense of Yugoslavia.

Dr. Kiosseivanoff's demands on Greece would, if accepted, drive a wedge between Greece and Turkey, and are therefore regarded as wholly unacceptable in Athens. The claim against Rumania, however, is less impossible, and the one against Yugoslavia is much milder.

Wary on Joining Entente

Hence it is deduced that Bulgaria at the moment does not intend to join the Balkan Entente, is not averse to making friends with Rumania, and believes in the possibility of coming to terms with Yugoslavia. If the Balkan Entente were to fall to pieces a Yugoslav-Bulgarian alliance might be a serious menace for Greece, since Yugoslavia has always wanted Salonika and Bulgaria has wanted Dede Agratch. Rumania would then be faced with the difficult problem of deciding whether to join Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and the Axis or remain with Greece, Turkey, and Poland on the side of Britain.

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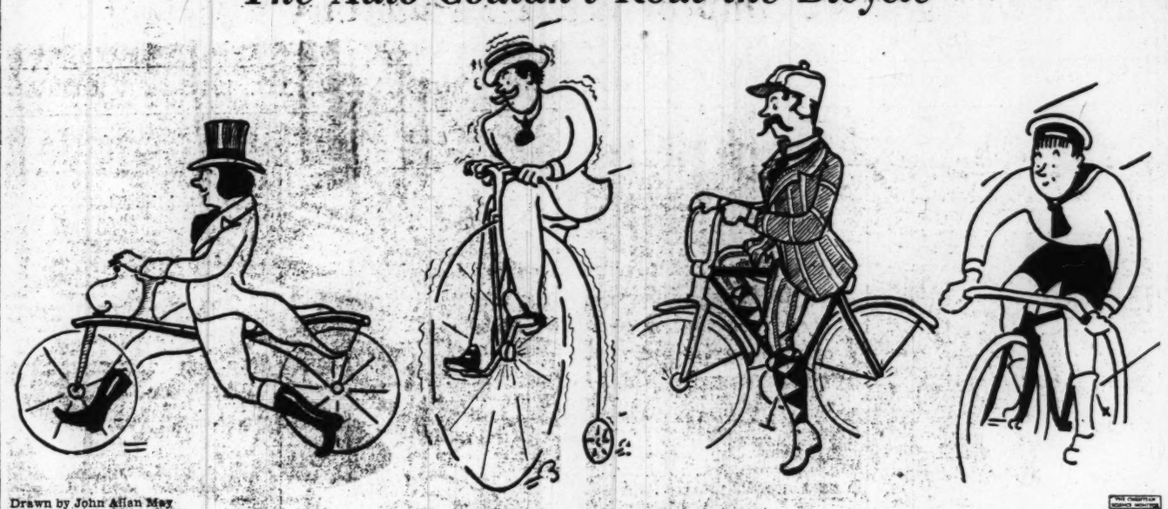

Drawn by John Allan May

Evolution of the 'Scorcher'

Left to right: Before 1839 the "Dandy-Horse" was a great joke for the rider. Around 1889 the "Ordinary" was a great joke for everyone but the rider. Later the joke was on the bicycle. In 1939, all jokes apart, the bicycle is fun for almost everybody.

Germans Inspect American Types Of Road Building

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Germany, in its drive for self-sufficiency, has revived the ancient Roman style of bridge building to save steel in highway construction.

Dr. Bruno Wehner of the German Bureau of Public Roads, told April 20 how almost all of the bridges for the Reich's "autobahnen," or arterial speedways, were being built of natural stone, just as in the day of the Romans.

The Harvard-educated highway engineer is a member of a commission of Reich traffic and automobile experts which announced that it had been sent to the United States to buy American automobile motors—"because they are far superior" to anything in Europe.

Dr. Wehner said he was studying American methods of building "long-range" highways, and observing tunnel construction and air-conditioning methods for possible application to tunnels Germany is building through the mountains of Austria.

Plane Service to Fair

SAN FRANCISCO — Because United Air Lines expects the Golden gate International Exposition to double the number of passengers usually carried in and out of San Francisco, it is scheduling 40 arrivals and departures daily of its "Mainliners" at San Francisco Airport.

First 100 Years of Bicycle Proved Hardest on Cyclists

By way of celebrating the centenary of the bicycle, 25 heads of the cycle-making industry in Britain set forth April 21 on a 70-mile ride in the Welsh hills, starting—and finishing 2½ days later—at Gobowen.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Before Kirkpatrick MacMillan had his big idea in 1839, a cycle was just defined in the Encyclopaedia as "a series of figures which regularly proceed from the first to the last and then return to the first, and so circulate perpetually."

And because Kirkpatrick MacMillan did have his big idea, 25 leaders of the big industry to which he gave rise can now be defined in much the same way. We hope, for they celebrate the Centenary of the Cycle by taking a ride of 70 miles in the Welsh hills. After which it is doubtful whether Sir Edmund Crane, Maj. H. R. Watling, Mr. G. H. B. Wilson and the rest of the "heads" will have much desire to circulate perpetually.

Kirkpatrick MacMillan certainly started something when he gave the first public push-off to his invention in the main street of Courthill, a little town in Dumfrieshire, Scotland. The nameless contraption he bestrode was a "dandy-horse" with a difference. And, to understand what both of these things were, it is necessary to back-pedal for a further half-century until we arrive in Paris on a day (circa 1780) when that gay city was rendered even gayer than usual by the first appearance of a vehicle somewhat resembling a child's rocking horse on wheels.

At sight of this fleeting apparition (which was not so fleeting until ridden down hill and then was far too fleeting) the populace laughed. But Messieurs Blanchard and Magurier had started a train of thought. And the sequel emerged in Mannheim, Germany, with Baron Drais von Sauerbronn on top of it. That was in 1817, and a year later the fruit of this nobleman's ingenuity—the "draisine" or "draisnine"—was introduced into London. Being there translated with some freedom as the "pedestrian's accelerator," the "pedestrian's curricle" or less formally, as the "dandy-horse." Its chief difference from the first "velocipede" was that it could be steered by a pivoted front wheel.

Again the attempt to expedite the march of progress was short-circuited by the hilarity of those who saw it. And the gallant "dandy-horse" was blown off British roads by gusts of laughter, generated by comic artists and writers of the period.

But at least one person took a serious view of the proposition. Kirkpatrick MacMillan, away up in Scotland, who fixed cranks to a "dandy-horse" and connected them to long levers that acted on the hub of the rear wheel. Result—the birth of the bicycle.

Now, although MacMillan's machine of 1839 caused something of a sensation locally and the inventor used to give exhibitions round and round a track for the entertainment of the guests of the then Duke of Buccleuch, the wider world took no notice whatsoever. Indeed, 50 years later somebody else got the credit for making the first bicycle. This was Galvin Dalziel, of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire. He made a copy of the MacMillan model in 1846 and in 1869 it was featured in a London cycle show as the old original.

By this time the bicycle had undergone some startling transformations. Pedals were substituted for MacMillan's treadle plates and put on the front wheel to form the "boneshaker"—1868—; one imaginative constructor in 1879 put the two wheels side by side and suspended the rider between them—the "Otto safety"—and another in 1878 re-introduced treadles and the back-wheel drive but made the back wheel twice as big as the front one.

This last arrangement—Lawson's Patent Safety—made it rather difficult for cyclists to go over the handlebars, so a great vogue developed to its successor—the Ordinary—which made it very simple. With this type of machine—"the penny farthing," so called from the size ratio of the wheels—the rider was perched right above a front wheel four feet, six inches in diameter and could alight suddenly and with ease in any direction. In 1888 Mr. J. B. Dunlop earned enduring popularity and much fine gold by inventing the pneumatic tire. Up to that time, cycling, for the less venturesome, was like rubber-heels—it made walking a pleasure. But when air-cushions instead of solid rubber tires were fitted to the rims of the equal-sized wheels on the chain - to - rear - wheel - drive "Rover," produced by J. K. Starley in 1885, the whole situation was altered and the great "boom" in bicycling—not to mention tricycling and tandem riding—began.

Since then, the bicycle has not altered in its main principles. Steel wire tension spokes had been introduced in 1870 and ball-bearings in 1877 but the world had yet to know the free-wheel, variable gears, de luxe saddles, cable brakes, and all the subsequent refinements which followed them in the evolution of the present-day light and graceful machine.

Benes Sees End Of Totalitarian Rule on Horizon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—The power of authoritarian governments is now at its peak and will soon decline, to be superseded by "other forms" of rule, according to Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia.

"We have approached the moment when the line of evolution of the dictatorial regimes in Europe comes to the breaking point, Dr. Beneš said at a dinner sponsored by the New York State League of Women Voters at the Plaza Hotel here last night. "I don't deny the many mistakes and failures of European democracy, but I see that a few years of authoritarian regime in many states in Europe are sufficient to prove to an impartial observer—which I try to be—that their mistakes and their failures are greater, more dangerous and more fatal for their future, and therefore, their outlooks today are comparably worse.

"No, Europe will not collapse; Europe is just now in a great new fight for democracy and freedom, and this fight will finish sooner or later in an inevitable and decisive victory for the principles of the high, free and democratic civilization which has brought to such a degree of force and culture the United States of America."

Dr. Beneš voiced the belief that Germany had only "temporarily destroyed" the Czecho-Slovakian State and viewed the present situation in Europe as "a kind of war."

"When peaceful countries are occupied by stronger ones, what is it but war?" he asked. "In reality, there is no peace in Europe, and there will be no peace until the authoritarian ideologies disappear from there.

"Here and there there may yet be another democratic collapse, but on the whole the period of new reaction by democracy against the totalitarian regimes in Europe does not approach. That is a fundamental law after every revolution, and it must be recognized that these degimes did constitute a revolution."

Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach presided at the dinner, at which Dr. William Allen Neilson, President of Smith College, also spoke.

Earlier in the day the one-time Czecho-Slovak President made a trip to the New York World's Fair to see his country's pavilion there Dr. Vladimir Hurban, Czecho-Slovak Minister to the United States, and Karel Hudec, Czecho-Slovak Consul in New York, accompanied him.

"Czecho-Slovakia is still alive," Dr. Benes declared. "It will continue to live, and here is evidence of that fact. This pavilion is to be brought to a successful conclusion, just as will our struggle for our country. This building is not to be left half completed. Visitors to the fair will realize that we do not give up."

Dr. Benes promised that his country's industry would be impressively represented at the exposition and praised Mayor Fiorello La Guardia and others here who have joined to form a citizens' committee to operate the pavilion, despite formal withdrawal of support by Prague.

Duke University Marks Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—After months of preparation, including preliminary events, such as symposia, special lectures by authorities from the United States and abroad, musical concerts and other features, Duke University began its three-day centennial program April 21.

Addresses by leaders in religion, education, natural science, journalism, and politics will mark the gala period.

More than a thousand persons will participate in the various programs and processions, while upwards of 400 representatives are here representing colleges, universities, scientific and academic societies in every part of the United States.

The general meetings will be open to the public. One of the features will be dedication of the newly landscaped Sarah P. Duke Memorial gardens.

The celebration will last through April 23, when, in the great chapel, with its mammoth organ and its far-famed chimes, there will be a service of thanksgiving and rededication.

Best American Play of Year? Even Critics Cannot Agree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The best American play of the season is four plays, with Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes" top contender, in the opinion of the New York Drama Critics Circle.

Deadlocked for the first time in four years on a recipient for its plaque, the Circle agreed to disagree on a winning drama, with consensus split four ways among the 15 metropolitan critics participating.

Ranking next to Miss Hellman's play was "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood, which received five votes, while "Rocket to the Moon," by Clifford Odets, and "My Heart's in the Highlands," by William Saroyan, got two each on the tenth and final ballot.

Authors to Dine

Since failure to reach a decision "was the result of a difference of opinion rather than any feeling that no play was worthy of the award," the Circle announced, it will "honor the four plays responsible for the disagreement by inviting their authors to the annual dinner in token of the general critical regard for their work."

The foreign play list offered no such difficulties of choice, the unanimous selection being "The White Steed," by Paul Vincent Carroll, an Irish school teacher.

A special award went to Prof. George C. D. Odell of Columbia University for his "Annals of the New York Stage."

"First-Come" Proposal

Meanwhile a theater on a "first come, first served," basis, abandoning the reserved-seat system in retaliation against "dishonest" ticket brokers, was being envisaged here by Frank Gillmore, International President of the Associated Actors and Artists of America. Mr. Gillmore told a City Club audience that "scalpers" were robbing the public of $800,000 annually, and that, after 20 years of attempting to protect theatergoers from extortion, he believed that doing away with reserved seats was the only remedy.

Decision in the Acme Theater Agency suit for a permanent injunction against the ticket code, whereby brokers cannot charge more than 75 cents above the ticket cost, would determine whether the change would be pressed, he said.

Kansas Legislature Grants Advances in Social Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—While the Kansas legislature resisted some forceful demands for a liberalization of social welfare practices in the state, it emerged from the recent session with a few significant advances recorded in this direction.

It repealed, for example, the lien clause of the Social Welfare Act, thus permitting the aged needy to apply for assistance without waiving all property rights, as previously was required. Noting, though, that Michigan, California, and Colorado, when they repealed their lien clauses saw the relief burden swell some 25 to 50 per cent, the Kansas lawmakers sought to leave the brakes part way on by providing that the federal and state governments and other political subdivisions shall have a second class claim against the property of recipients of old-age assistance. This merely prevents the recipient from transferring his property, after once receiving assistance, until all governmental claims have been satisfied.

Pension Study Asked

A Senate bill based on the same theory as the Townsend plan, to provide $30 a month pensions to Kansas residents 65 years of age and over, failed to pass, as did numerous other old-age pension bills in both houses.

Although an unsuccessful attempt was made to inaugurate a state-wide school retirement fund, the legislature authorized a study by the legislative council of the problems relating to such a system, and asked that completed recommendations in drafted bill form be presented to the Governor and members of the legislature by December 20, 1940. Another study was authorized, looking toward a general revision of school laws and further readjustment of provisions for financing schools.

The boards of education in Kansas City and Wichita were authorized to provide for the retirement and payment of annuities to persons engaged in school service.

City Contributes

The state law governing pensions for city employees was placed on a more equitable basis in a new law calling for a pension contribution from each check of the employee to be matched by the city.

A 2 per cent tax on all burglary, theft and holdup insurance written in Kansas by "foreign" insurance companies is to be levied.

Helen Hayes Asks Quota Bar Removal for Child Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—While the annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was voting to resist any change in the immigration laws, Miss Helen Hayes, noted actress, was urging Congress to let the bars down far enough to admit 20,000 German refugee children to this country in the next two years.

Miss Hayes made her plea for passage of the Wagner-Rogers child refugee bill "as an American mother." She gave her name to as Mrs. Charles McArthur.

The bill, embodying proposals of the Nonsectarian Committee for German Refugee Children, would allow admission of 10,000 German children during each of the calendar years 1939 and 1940, above established quotas. No child would be eligible for admission who is over 14. Responsible individuals would be required to give evidence that the immigrant would not become a public charge.

"When you open your newspapers these days, you find one mention after another of boatloads of refugees being turned away at this port and that port," Miss Hayes told the Senate Immigration Subcommittee, headed by Senator William H. King (D) of Utah. "Nobody wants them. There are children on these boats. Children who wonder if there will ever be a home for them. To whom can these refugee children turn?" she asked.

Clarence E. Pickett, Acting Executive Director of the Refugee Committee, described a rejected child in Germany. State schools and parks are closed to him; even his home tension and pressure of the environment are upon him, he declared.

Sidney Hollander, Chairman of the Children's Committee Board of State Aid and Charities, of Maryland, reported that a "flood" of homes have been offered for child refugees. "I have never seen such a magnificent response to any cause," he said.

U. S. Is Urged to Prohibit Munitions Sale to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—April 20—An appeal to the Administration in Washington to ban exports of military supplies to Japan for use against China was made public by the American Committee for Non-participation in Japanese Aggression here today.

Addressing a "round robin" to the Administration, 44 American experts on international relations at the same time urged efforts by the Administration "to bring about a just reconciliation between peoples of Japan and China," and recommended the extension of credits by the United States to the Chinese.

"We . . . have observed with grave concern the growing menace to the peace of the world caused by the Imperial Japanese Government's lawless use of military force in China," the announcement, drafted by Dr. Arthur Nelson Holcombe, of the Department of Government, Harvard University, says. "The Japanese Government not only has inflicted the horrors of war upon a neighbor people inadequately prepared for defense, but also has manifested an unfriendly disposition to all peoples everywhere, honestly bent on peace.

"It has violated the Washington Conference Treaty, designed to assure to the nations of the world equal opportunity for trade with China and mutual protection against military aggrandizement by any treaty power at the expense of the Republic; it has violated the Kellogg-Briand Pact, designed to mobilize the conscience and public opinion of the world in support of pacific methods of settling international disputes; it has denounced the Washington and London Treaties, designed to make the Far East safe for law-abiding nations by limiting naval armaments. All these treaties were made under the leadership of the Government of the United States.

"Recent events in the Far East bring home to Americans the vital importance of faithful observance of the principles embodied in these treaties to all nations interested in establishing justice under law in international affairs.

"We believe the Government of the United States cannot safely ignore its responsibility for maintaining the sanctity of these principles, lest by their continued and unchecked violation lawless violence will spread beyond control. We urge that, to this end, our Government should proceed without further delay to employ suitable methods to uphold these principles.

"Among such methods we deem most necessary and proper more effective measures (1) to prevent the shipment of war materials to Japan; (2) to extend credit to China for the purchase of essential stores for the maintenance of its people and equipment for reconstruction of the country; and (3) to bring about at the earliest possible time a lasting reconciliation between the oppressed people of China and the misguided people of Japan."

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, is Honorary Chairman of the Committee.

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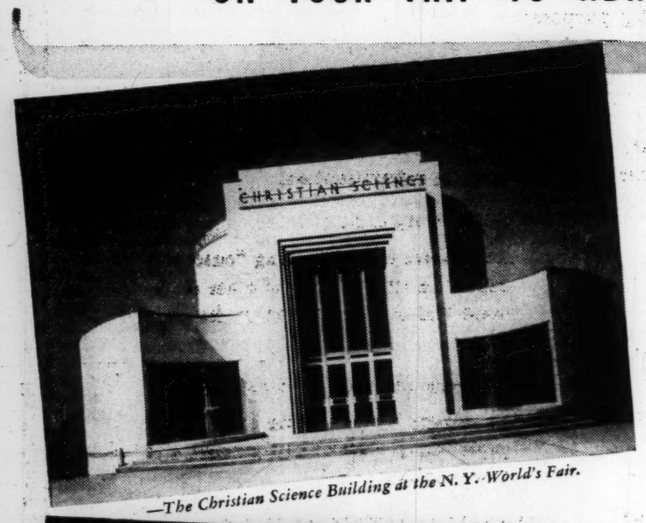

—The Christian Science Building at the N. Y. World's Fair.

—The Petroleum Industry Building at the N. Y. World's Fair.

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Shanghai Business in a Fog Due to Uncertain Money Plan

Inside China
Fifth of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The fog that sometimes gathers over Shanghai and delays ships from proceeding up the Whangpoo River has a counterpart which today is enveloping the political and economic prospects of this extraordinary Oriental commercial metropolis. Shanghai passed through perhaps the most notable ordeal of its history during the period from August to November, 1937, when one of the biggest battles of the Sino-Japanese war was fought in its backyard. And it had its special reasons for sharing the world war scare of last autumn, because no one could foresee how Japan might endeavor to exploit a European conflict.

At the present time there is no mood of acute tension or crisis, but there is a good deal of uncertainty about future trade and currency prospects. As a result of the continuance of hostilities in the interior and the continued closing of the Yangtze River to non-Japanese commercial shipping there has been a striking decline in foreign trade, from 913,239,550 Chinese dollars in 1937 to 491,273,386 dollars in 1938. Measured in British currency, imports during 1938 were down by 49 per cent, exports by 63 per cent.

How Goods Are Moving

Even this reduced volume of trade is only made possible by the remarkable ingenuity and resourcefulness of the Chinese traders in moving goods to the port in spite of the closing of many main arteries of communication. Wood-oil, silk, peanuts, bristles, and other exports can no longer be carried in the normal way on railways and river steamers. So the goods are carried on bamboo poles slung across the backs of the innumerable coolies and are transported in sampans, or small boats, along the many creeks and canals of the Shanghai hinterland.

Moreover, the Japanese blockade of the China Coast is by no means airtight. The Port of Wenchow, south of Shanghai, is still open and, after a rough beginning by bus and sampan, one can travel by train from Kinhwa, in Chekiang Province as far as Kweilin, far in the Southwest. Such substitute routes are also used to the utmost for the movement of goods.

For the time being Shanghai is less exposed to Japanese pressure than are Tientsin, Tsingtao, and other northern ports, if only because the Japanese have so far made no effort to displace the Chinese Nationalist currency with a new bank note issue of their own, as they have done in North China. But the possibility of such a move in the future is freely canvassed and adds to the general element of uncertainty.

Japanese business and banking circles are very doubtful as to the advisability of trying to impose a synthetic currency on Central China. Paradoxically enough, it is to their interest to keep up the value of the Chinese dollar, which, despite the fall of Canton and Hankow, has remained quite steady at its reduced exchange value of about 16 American cents. If the dollar should fall still lower or be replaced by some kind of irredeemable currency, mainly backed by Japanese bayonets, Japanese sales to China would yield still less, or nothing at all in terms of Nationalist currency, which is convertible into foreign exchange.

Army Wants Currency

The Army, however, is inclined to take a different economic viewpoint, to favor a policy of sponsoring a Japanese-controlled currency, accompanied by a system of rigid trade and exchange control, calculated to insure that all foreign exchange which is paid for Chinese exports will find its way into Japanese coffers. And the Army usually gets what it wants.

This is another cause of worry to foreign businessmen, along with the existing difficulties that arise from Japanese military restrictions, impoverishment of the population, and disruption of normal trade connections with the interior. Japan is already getting a larger share of the China trade as a result of the war. Japan's share in China's imports rose from 16.46 per cent in 1937 to 22.21 per cent in 1938, in China's exports from 10.48 per cent to 15.44 per cent.

Shanghai has always been a city of vivid contrasts between wealth and poverty. This situation is still more accentuated now, when the city fairly swarms with destitute refugees. Some tens of thousands of these are quartered in camps, while great numbers simply camp out in alleyways and courtyards and living accommodations in the poorer sections of the city are crowded almost beyond belief.

Along with the foreign trade depression there has been a boom in industry. Employment in the war-torn areas north of Soochow Creek is now four-fifths of the 1935 figure and the total number of employed laborers in the Settlement is larger than in 1935. Factories have sprung up in former residential quarters of the light industries, textile mills, silk filatures, glass works, and paper mills. This is largely because fugitive capital and fugitive labor from towns outside Shanghai have sought the greater security of the Settlement.

While this industrial revival has relieved somewhat the burden on public and private charity, the wages which are paid are scandalously low, even by Chinese standards. An investigation carried out under the auspices of the Industrial Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council shows that the cost of living has risen by about 50 per cent since the beginning of the war. Real wages are only about 63 per cent of what they were in 1937. In the silk filatures and match industries wages are only about one or two American dollars a month. It is difficult even for Chinese to support existence on such a pittance.

Struggle for Necessities

One does not have to go far in Shanghai to see physical proof of the general extreme poverty. Apart from the many beggars, one can see women rushing up to a truck loaded with cotton and pulling a few handfuls out, at the risk of a hard blow from the bamboo poles of the guards on the truck. The same scene is apt to be repeated when a vegetable truck makes the rounds; people on balconies armed with long hooked sticks try to pull out a few vegetables and pick them up out of the slime in the streets.

Visitors to the interior from Shanghai bring back stories of much the same deadlock that exists in North China. The Japanese forces of occupation are strung out for six hundred miles inland along the huge Yangtze River and also occupy the railways which make up the triangle Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow. Within and without this triangle guerrillas swarm and there is a good deal of sporadic fighting. The Japanese have shown themselves unable to pacify the countryside; the guerrillas are unable to occupy any large towns (foreign visitors sometimes express surprise at the small number of Japanese troops which can hold a town and at the immunity of oil and munitions dumps from guerrilla attack) or to interrupt permanently the operation of the railways, which are reported to be making a good deal of money for the new de facto owners, the Japanese Army.

Indeed, while the war has been definitely costly for Japan, it has been profitable for the unsavory henchmen, drug peddlers, gambling house operators, adventurers of all kinds who accompany the Army to every new frontier of conquest. Shanghai has never been thought of as a puritanical city; but the "wide-open" conditions as regards gambling, sale of opium, and other narcotics which prevail in the Japanese-controlled areas of the city seem to exceed previous records. A large narcotics trade is also to be found in Nanking, where a veteran well-informed foreign observer estimates that one person in eight has been poisoned by this trade.

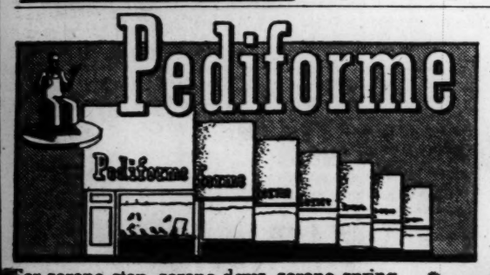
Stories of Corruption

In Shanghai, as in the North, one hears many stories of racketeering and corruption in such matters as securing permits for movement of goods or carrying on branches of export trade which point to the connivance, if not to the actual participation of some of the Japanese military authorities. It is, of course, difficult to check these stories in the course of a short visit; and some of them may lose nothing in the telling because of general foreign antipathy to the Japanese and what they are doing in China.

But there seems little reason to doubt that in some cases at least Japanese officers have not resisted the temptations which grow out of a situation where they are controlling valuable economic privileges, just as Japanese soldiers at Nanking and at some other captured towns perpetrated excesses which are utterly out of line with their high standards of discipline and conduct in Japan. There seems to be something corrupting in the atmosphere of this China expedition. One Japanese in private conversation remarked:

"The courage and morale of our officers on the battlefield are unshakable. But they don't always keep up our old military standards of frugality and self-denial when they are in the position of administering cities and districts."

In this respect the war may be changing China for the better, as it is changing Japan for the worse. Chinese traditions of "squeeze" are not discarded overnight. But in the present struggle the old-fashioned "warlord" is making way, to some extent at least, for a new type of military leader who is more modern and genuinely patriotic.



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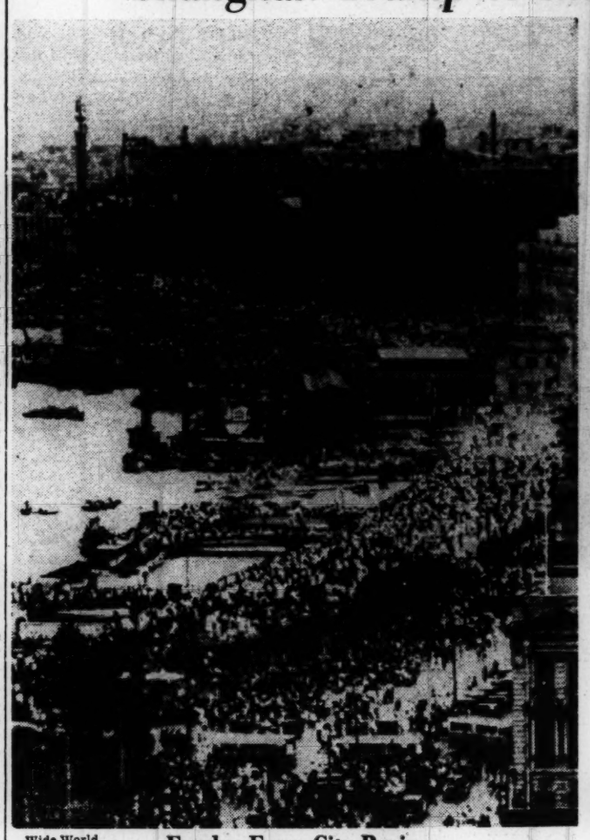
Shanghai: Tramp of Invader Puts City to Flight



Wide World

Exodus From City Begins

Picture above shows refugees on Bund taken from Broadway mansions on Hongkew side of Soochow Creek. It was taken as the Japanese invaded Shanghai in 1937.

Victory Parade

Japanese infantrymen are shown marching off the bridge into Hongkew during their victory march through the International Settlement of Shanghai Dec. 3, 1937.

Washington Sideglances

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Bringing Up the Rear: A cryptic comment made by Secretary Wallace on the Supreme Court's long-awaited "O.K." on his crop control program harked back to President Roosevelt's "horse-and-buggy" statement.

"As a matter of fact," grinned the Secretary, "my father (Secretary of Agriculture under President Harding) was the last Cabinet officer to give up a horse team in 1921."

Republican Doughnuts: If the Republicans should send Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg to the White House in 1940, the Vandenberg doughnuts would undoubtedly become as famous as Roosevelt scrambled eggs. Mrs. Vandenberg gave her ninth annual doughnut party this week for Michigan's Daughters of the American Revolution and other spring visitors from her home State. Favorite Vandenberg brands are mashed potato doughnuts made with two cups of warm, mashed potato, and chocolate doughnuts made with cold mashed potatoes and unsweetened chocolate. "A little trick we have learned is to fill a large salt shaker with powdered sugar which we sprinkle on very lightly just before serving," confides Mrs. Vandenberg.

Congressional Courtesy: There are two services any Congressman is happy to perform for visiting constituents. One is to give him a card of admission to a "private" gallery in the House or Senate; the other to furnish a letter to exchange at the White House for a pass to the Red, Green, and Blue Rooms and State dining rooms. These are little routine attentions that will be well-reported back home, cause the congressman no embarrassment and create a good feeling all around.

Slips That Pass: Few public speakers have the knack President Roosevelt has of lightly turning aside a slip of the tongue in the midst of an important address. The other evening when he was speaking to members of the National Parole Conference in the East Room, he inadvertently referred to the anti-crime campaign as "anti-trust" campaign. When his audience burst into laughter, he cocked his head and said, "now I wonder what the connection between those two can be?" The audience laughed some more.

Publicity Value: Mrs. Marie Lomas Bockoven, National Press Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution, reported to the annual Congress that the Daughters had received $1,400,000 worth of publicity in newspapers in the last year. She did not say where in the ledger she put stories and editorials about the D. A. R.-Marian Anderson incident, on which the Negro singer's manager is capitalizing.

Seeing Is Believing: Visual education is becoming popular in the halls of government. Part of the Supreme Court chamber was cleared the other day to make room for half a dozen washing machines for the edification of the justices, hearing arguments on a patent law suit. In the House, Representative problem. When bossy was complete, even down to flies, she turned out to be pretty emaciated looking, so Mr. Bolles, a Republican took the chalk and wrote over her "New Deal cow."

Washington Calling! Even with world conditions as unsettled as they are at present, trans-Atlantic telephone calls out of Washington average less than Stephen Bolles of Wisconsin enlisted the aid of Representative John M. Vorys of Ohio in drawing a cow on a blackboard to aid him in a talk on the dairy three a day. Only occasionally does President Roosevelt put in a call to Ambassador Kennedy in London or Ambassador Bullitt in Paris. Most State Department communications and those sent home by foreign diplomats go in coded cables and letters.

Trans-Atlantic conversations —official and non-official—are "scrambled" during transmission and "unscrambled" at the receiving end to prevent listening in.

Outnumbered: Once in a while these days Washington newspaper correspondents find themselves outnumbered at press conferences by departmental officials and publicity men. At one of Secretary Wallace's conferences recently there were 11 newspapermen and 13 Department of Agriculture men. At Secretary Ickes' conferences reporters are also frequently outnumbered by members of the Interior Department staff, some of them heads of various bureaus which may be concerned in reporters' queries, others members of the greatly-enlarged publicity staffs hired by the New Deal.

Realism Marks Pacifist Program

NORTH MANCHESTER, Ind. (AP)—Manchester College students conducted a peace demonstration here April 20 so realistic many persons were convinced war had been declared. Many women wept and one student fainted.

School officials, townsfolk and the students enacted a broadcast from Europe in which Europe had gone to war and the United States had only a few hours before it declared war on Germany and Italy.

Details were carried out faithfully in the fake broadcast which listeners thought was originating in England. It was brought to the meeting over a loud-speaking system. Instructions from the War Department were also heard in the faked program.

The climax came as the student President directed what seemed to be a spontaneous attack against those who were urging the students to enlist.

The program concluded with the statement, "you have been through a dress rehearsal for what may really come in a few weeks or even in a few days."

Manton Judge Designated

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chestnut of Maryland has been designated to preside over the trial of a former colleague, Martin T. Manton, who resigned from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals bench recently as a result of misconduct charges. Judge Chestnut's designation, ordered by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, was filed in the District Court here April 19.

£4,000,000 Newsprint Trade: Australia Builds Own Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia moves to furnish its own newsprint with the orders recently placed by the Australian Newsprint Mills concern for machinery and hydroelectric power to enable a start to be made with a £4,000,000 industry intended eventually to supply 100,000 tons out of the needed 150,000 tons of newsprint a year.

The company is the result of the pooling of assets of two newspaper groups, which have been buying up concessions in Tasmania. It brings together all the principal newsprint - consuming interests in Australia. It has obtained the Tariff Board's consent for a bounty.

The newspaper proprietaries are providing more than £800,000 of the capital required for the initial stage, and the remainder, consisting of £250,000 in preference shares, has been taken up by the Tasmanian Government.

Principal directors of the company are Sir Keith Murdoch of the Melbourne Herald, Mr. Warwick Fairfax of the Sydney Morning Herald, nd Sir Hugh Denison of the Sydney Sun.

The company, which will erect the mill at New Norfolk, near Hobart, owns 123,000 acres of forest and has concessions of another 250,000 acres in Tasmania. The latter will be drawn upon at once, since they contain the largest stand in Australia of eucalyptus regnans (swamp gum or mountain ash).

The company considers that the bounty, which is a maximum of £4 a ton, will enable it to compete with imported newsprint, although in any case, its constituent newspapers have contracted to take the whole of its output.

Actual production will begin within a year or 18 months. Employment will be given in the first stage to about 300 men, rising to 800 in the final stage.

The whole of Australia's present newsprint is imported, principally from Canada and Great Britain.

U. S. Demands Full Respect by Japan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, requested from Japanese Ambassador Kensuki Horinouchi April 20 further respect for the rights of American businessmen and missionaries in the Upper Yangtze River valley in China.

The Undersecretary called Mr. Horinouchi to his office and there made oral representations indicating this Government's dissatisfaction with what Mr. Welles described as restrictions against the movements of Americans in that area.

The United States already has protested in diplomatic notes to Tokyo against infringement of American rights and movements in the Yangtze Valley. At his press conference later, Secretary Hull indicated American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokyo might also take the matter up with the Japanese Government.

Crown Prince Plants Tree

BLAIR, Neb., April 20 (AP)—Denmark's Crown Prince Frederik dipped a long-handled shovel into a pile of dirt yesterday and planted an oak tree here as Dana College, largest Danish college in the country, honored the heir to the throne and his wife, Princess Ingrid. The royal party will go to Des Moines by automobile today.

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Key Issue in Australia: What of Insurance Scheme?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—With the resignation of Sir Earle Page as temporary Prime Minister of Australia and the commissioning of Robert Gordon Menzies to form a Government, political interest in the Commonwealth centers upon the National Insurance Act, the issue which precipitated a crisis in the Ministry shortly before the passing of Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons.

Mr. Menzies had been the great champion of the insurance program, and it was the proposal of the Lyons Ministry to water down the act, in order to provide funds for the £63,000,000 arms program, that led to his resignation from that Cabinet last March. The fate of the act under Mr. Menzies' own regime therefore becomes the dominating question.

Needs Parliament's Support

At a meeting of the United Australia Party—Mr. Menzies' party—the new Prime Minister intimated that he was still unwilling to go back on the views he has always held regarding the insurance measure. He said he was just as firm a believer in it, but if the scheme was to be launched successfully, it was imperative that it should have the support of a majority in Parliament.

Owing to the change of Government he said he realized that it would be impossible to introduce the scheme in its present form by September 4, the date it was scheduled to go into effect. He would therefore introduce a short bill to defer the date at which the first contribution was due.

Meanwhile a Parliamentary select committee is to be appointed to confer with the medical practitioners, the friendly societies, and trades unions to settle outstanding questions with those respective groups. The medical practitioners, who disapproved of the conditions of the act as concerned themselves, have so far kept the whole measure at arm's length. So serious have been the differences with the profession that the Lyons Ministry had determined to work out a new medical scheme, including a system of family medical benefits, details of which still remain to be determined and will in any case have to be approved by Parliament.

Conferences and drafting committees have already been in progress on the matter in Melbourne. Delegates of the British Medical Association and others have been called into consultation. Afterwards the medical delegates announced their intention of referring the Government's plan to all state branches of the Association before indicating whether they were prepared to co-operate in the scheme.

Denying that they were responsible for the continued delays, they asked the Government to submit its scheme in writing and to furnish them with complete actuarial data.

Reductions Were Contemplated

The amended act, which the Lyons Ministry had proposed to put through, involved reduction by half of the contributions of employers and employees, fixed originally at 1s. 6d. a week. The Government's contribution of £1,000,000 a year was to remain. The pension provisions of the act were to be repealed. The capitalized value of the initial deficits expected from the scheme in its original form was estimated at £17,500,000 for sickness insurance and £264,000,000 for pensions.

The previous Ministry had declared that since the passage of the insurance plan into law last July the ability of the Government and people of Australia to meet the cost had decreased.

Estimates Change

When the national insurance bill was introduced, it was hoped that the direct cost to the Federal budget could have been confined to about £2,000,000. As the bill was passing through Parliament it gradually became apparent that necessary modification and amplification would entail considerably increased cost—substantially more than £3,000,000 a year.

With a continuance of the arrangements for old age and invalid pensions, the welfare of the aged would be catered for, while the early introduction of the modified sickness insurance proposals would bring a sense of security to the workers.

A battle of statistics is raging hotly. Proponents of the thesis that Australia can afford an adequate defense scheme and equally adequate national insurance point to Britain. Australia at present, they aver, is spending less than 5 per cent of national income on defense, while Britain's direct contribution is 12 per cent. Yet Britain is able to maintain its much wider insurance scheme and to proceed much further with defense than Australia is contemplating.

Meanwhile the cost to Australia of noncontributory pensions will remain. The cost of old-age pensions was £10,800,000 in 1928-29. By 1937-38 it had risen to £15,800,000. On present commitments the cost of pensions will reach £32,000,000 a year in 40 years.

Bund Hitler Party Loses Glamor With Its Nazi Uniforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Members of the storm troop division of the German-American Bund here viewed their martial trappings hanging unused in closets with an eye of sorrow, after having been ordered by the police to strip off their military embellishments at a meeting of the Bund in Eblings Casino, the Bronx, where they had assembled to celebrate the birthday of Adolf Hitler.

A body of 120 troopers arrived at the Casino in meticulously correct uniforms and with proud bearing to sing the praises of the Führer, but found the hall heavily guarded by police backed by a recent order of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia against uniformed guards at a public meeting.

Adamant police ordered the Nazis to doff their regimental finery, whereupon the troopers removed their gray shirts, Sam Browne belts, and swastika armbands. After marching down the main aisle of the hall carrying the United States and German flags to the tune of the "Star-Spangled Banner," they stood in the center aisle, until Lieut. Michael B. Corbett, of the Department of Licenses, told them they would have to clear the aisle in accordance with fire laws.

At this point they went to the basement of the building, where they listened to speeches by Fritz Kuhn, national Bund leader; Rudolf Markmann, eastern leader of the organization, and Gerhard W. Kunze, its national public relations director, in praise of the German Chancellor and attacking Mayor La Guardia.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

'George Washington' Repeats Inaugural Journey

Students of the University of Maryland, dressed in the garb of Revolutionary times, greet the first President, impersonated by the cartoonist, Denys Wortman, as he stopped at College Park on his trip to the New York World's Fair, in a re-enactment of the journey Washington made from Mount Vernon to New York in 1789 for his inauguration on April 30.

© Harris & Ewing

Calls on President

Maurice Milligan, U. S. Attorney at Kansas City, Mo., is working on the income tax case of the city boss, Tom Pendergast.

Wide World

Travel Far to New York World's Fair

These Japanese girls were chosen from 47,000 silk workers to appear at the Japanese Pavilion at the fair. They will demonstrate silk-making, from the cocoon to the finished product, in the special silk room at the Pavilion. The girls traveled 11,000 miles.

Wide World

Another Libel on Childhood Laid Low

The long-held opinion that children do not like school and are always glad when they can stay away is refuted in Shamokin, Pa. Many teachers struck because their salaries were far in arrears. The girl in the picture shows how she feels about the question.

Year Free of War Will Give Peace, Sikorsky Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—If war is averted for a year, at the end of which time Great Britain can equal Germany in air strength, the world will enter an era of peace, in the opinion of Igor I. Sikorsky, Chief Engineer of the Sikorsky Aircraft Company. Decreasing air superiority on the part of the Berlin-Rome axis partners holds the best prospects for peace, Mr. Sikorsky told a meeting of the Metropolitan section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Germany, according to to him, would thus lose any advantage it may have counted on from a military blow delivered at lightning speed.

Mr. Sikorsky placed Germany's air force at 10,000 airplanes, and Britain's at about half that number, with British production, however, making strides that might bring its force above Germany's in a short time. There was little difference in the quality of aircraft of the United States, England and Germany, Mr. Sikorsky declared, adding that Russian air strength was an unknown quantity.

Speakers at the meeting included John Haydock, Managing Editor of the American machinist; L. K. Sillcox, Vice-President of the New York Air Brake Company, and Alexander G. Christie, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Führer and Duce Exchange Friendly Pledges

BERLIN, April 21 (AP)—Messages published today showed that Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini yesterday exchanged assurances on the Reichsführer's 50th birthday that the friendship between their two countries could not be disturbed by enemies of their Rome-Berlin Axis.

They were disclosed while Herr Hitler turned from his birthday festivities to the drafting of the Reichstag speech with which he will reply one week from today to President Roosevelt's nonaggression proposals.

In a lengthy telegram, Premier Mussolini told his Axis partner that the friendship between Rome and Berlin "which has withstood many tests cannot be disturbed by the recurring ridiculous attempts of our enemies."

"Some time they will have to convince themselves," Il Duce telegraphed, "that they are following a false course because Fascism and National Socialism are the way of justice and peace."

The Führer thanked Il Duce and added:

"With thanks I bring anew the assurances of my indestructible friendly ties with you and the Fascist Italy created by you as well as my best wishes."

The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and his staff had gone to work on material for the reply immediately after Herr Hitler was acquainted with the contents of the President's message in conferences at Munich April 15 and 16.

Lights burned late last night at the New Chancellery where Herr Hitler spent the evening in company with close collaborators while joyous crowds thronged the spacious, flood-lighted Wilhelmplatz.

At the Old Chancellery building several rooms were piled with valuable and sentimental birthday gifts, including layettes for distribution to expectant mothers, historical documents, objects of art and food delicacies. The Official News Agency said there were twice as many gifts as last year.

Berlin's newspapers recorded the events of the birthday in page-long articles which emphasized that Czech people "wholeheartedly participated" in the celebration.

Army parades were held at Brunn and Prague, in Germany's new protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. The demonstration at Prague was in Masaryk Stadium, named for the founder of the now nonexistent Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Slovakia, once part of Czecho-Slovakia and now nominally independent under the protection of Germany, honored Herr Hitler by renaming Bratislava's Masaryk Square as Adolf Hitler Platz.

As the Nation returned to everyday life, the press once more found space for world politics.

The industrialist newspaper, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, was the first to touch on the April 20 statement of the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, offering assurances that Britain was not trying to "encircle" the axis powers with its system of guarantees of aid against any aggression.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung called the statement naïve, declaring it "does not alter the fact that the effect of the English consultations and guarantees upon the German peoples does not differ in a single point from systematic encirclement."

The paper credited Signor Mussolini with having given President Roosevelt a "very plain answer."

Danzig Nazis Pledge Fealty to Germany

By the Associated Press

Free City of Danzig, April 21

The Free City of Danzig celebrated Reichsführer Hitler's birthday yesterday with a Nazi parade and speeches pledging allegiance to Germany.

Blackshirts and Brownshirts paraded through the streets which were decked with Swastika banners and huge photographs of the Führer.

Party members cheered Danzig's "Foreign Minister," Dr. Victor Boettcher, when he affirmed in an address last night the City's will to follow Herr Hitler.

Incentive to Defense

KATOWICE, Poland, April 20 (AP)—A newspaper carried this paid advertisement today:

"In order to celebrate Hitler's 50th birthday we, the clerks of the local bank, have given 275 zlotys ($51.68) to Poland's national defense fund and invite all our colleagues working in the banking business in Poland to celebrate this birthday in the same manner."

Italy Parades Its Strength

ROME, April 21 (AP)—The modern Roman Empire, after watching Germany's elaborate birthday tribute to Reichsführer Hitler, observed the 2,692nd anniversary of the founding of its capital today and celebrated its new growth under Premier Mussolini.

Flushed by victories in Albania, Spain, and Ethiopia, the Fascist descendants of the Caesars gave a martial tone to the national holiday which normally is a joint commemoration of their Labor Day and the birthday of Rome.

Columns of Fascist youth and labor organizations paraded, flags were displayed and bands played in every Italian city.

Duce Bestows Awards

The celebrations centered around Premier Mussolini's Palazzo Venezia. Within the palace Il Duce distributed medals, pensions and prizes to laborers and farmers.

King Victor Emmanuel, now Emperor of Ethiopia and King of Albania, presided over an assembly of the Royal Academy in Julius Caesar Hall of the capitol to distribute awards for arts and letters.

Throughout the Empire public works projects are inaugurated.

The celebration dated back to April 21, 753 B. C., when, according to tradition, Romulus staked out the beginnings of Rome on Palatine Hill.

Premier Mussolini's speech yesterday, turning down President Roosevelt's suggestion for assurances against aggression but offering Italy's plans for a 1942 Rome Exposition as evidence of Fascist desires for peace, was taken in diplomatic quarters as an indication that Premier Mussolini did not intend to press Italy's expansion to the point of war.

Reply to Roosevelt

Fascist sources, however, pointed out that Premier Mussolini insisted on his demands for "justice," which they interpreted to mean satisfaction of Italy's territorial desires.

Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, declared the response of Germany and Italy to President Roosevelt would be neither yes nor no.

A definite answer "would be too convenient" for the Nations opposing Italy, the newspaper said.

In pursuance of Italy's policy, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was scheduled to fly to Venice for conversations with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Alexander Cinca-Markovich.

Premier Count Paul Teleki and foreign Minister Count Stefan Csaky, of Hungary, left for Berlin after issuing a communiqué on their talks here which said Rome and Hungary were agreed to "develop a policy of collaboration with friendly States."

Hungary: Status of Jews

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 21 (AP)—The Lower House of Parliament today voted against the Government's bill to regulate participation of Jews in Hungarian economic life but left the way open for ironing out differences with the Senate on minor amendments.

The measure would limit the participation by Jews in business and the professions to about six per cent of the total number engaged in such occupations.

The House voted by acclamation, favoring more sweeping control of Jews than the more moderate Senate.

The House objected to two Senate amendments: one specifying that Jews whose families have resided in Hungary since 1848 and who have professed the Christian faith for 20 years should be regarded as non-Jewish; the other that the Government be privileged to exempt from the new law 150 Jews who have performed extraordinary service for the country.

Czechs Pledge Free Nation

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP)—A reorganized Czecho-Slovak National Council rounded out a three-day series of conferences with renewed pledges to fight for "a free Czecho-Slovakia in a free Europe."

Fifteen representatives of Czech and Slovak organizations—three of them members of the original Czecho-Slovak Council which wrote the Nation's first declaration of independence in 1918—elected officers and embarked on a campaign to raise funds and to weld Czechs and Slovaks throughout the world into a working organization.

To Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia and now visiting professor at the University of Chicago, the Council sent assurances of support. Dr. Beneš has announced his acceptance of leadership in the movement.

The three co-operating groups were the Czech National Alliance, National Alliance of Czech Roman Catholics, and Slovak National Alliance. Each will be represented on the newly formed American Czecho-Slovak Council.

Joseph Martinek of Chicago, Executive Secretary of the Council, said permanent headquarters would be established in Chicago. A primary phase of the Council's work, he said, would be "to work for the preservation of American democracy against forces which threaten it."

John Cervenka of Chicago, a member of the 1918 Council and President of the Czech National Alliance, was elected Honorary President. J. J. Zmrhal, likewise a Chicagoan who served on the First Council, was chosen Active President. The Rev. John S. Bradac, Whiting, Ind., was named Secretary.

Kennedy Sees Silver Lining

EDINBURGH, Scotland, April 21 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said today that despite the fact that "covert warfare burns fitfully beneath the surface of international relationships throughout the world," there is consolation in that general war thus far has been avoided.

The envoy spoke in Usher Hall, where he received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh after Edinburgh University conferred on him an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Kennedy found as "the most hopeful aspect of the whole situation" that "never in history have nations been so bitter for so long a time without coming to open conflict."

This, he added, "should encourage us to hope that somehow we shall be able to win through to a just and durable peace."

At Usher Hall the envoy met the Marquess of Ailsa, member of the Royal Company of Archers, King George's bodyguard for Scotland, one of whose subsidiary titles is "Baron Kennedy." The title dates from 1452.

The Ambassador received the same degree from Dublin University last July 7, and is scheduled for another similar honor from Manchester University May 17.

Mr. Kennedy cited Europe's busy week-ends as the reason for a quick return to London, despite his desire to stay here longer.

"This being Friday," he said, "I think it better to go back this afternoon.

"It seems that if any action takes place in Europe, they pick Friday afternoon.

"The result is that we always have to work on Saturdays.

"Last week end, when the rest of the world thought they would keep quiet, my President thought he would keep us busy."

Speeding Checked By Safety Patrol In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — A safety and traffic division has been added to the Provincial Government recently, providing for a squad of patrol officers to put a sharp check on speeding, careless driving, and other traffic violations.

These patrolmen, some of whom will be in uniform, will use automobiles exclusively in their patrol work as it has been found here that the motorcycle is not a suitable vehicle for the work.

These officers will also be employed as inspectors under the gasoline tax law and their duties will be generally to supervise enforcement of traffic regulations and public service vehicle regulations.

Al Smith's Candidate: Good Cleaner-Upper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The kind of President needed in 1940 would have to perform a clean-up task which would make him "about as popular as Gillette at a barbers' convention," in the opinion of Alfred E. Smith. Breaking a several years' silence on current politics, Mr. Smith, who was Democratic standard-bearer in 1928, but has been in virtual retirement since his break from lifelong party regularity in 1936 as a New Deal bolter, took a look at next year's presidential line-up during an interview on New York State affairs April 19.

His comment, when he was asked if he had given thought to the 1940 campaign outlook, was as brief as it was gloomy and took in the availables of both parties.

"There is nothing about those suggested for the Republican nomination to get very enthusiastic about—and that applies to all who have been mentioned for it," he said. "The same goes for the Democrats.

"The kind of a President that is needed is a man who would go in and clear up this mess, do the best he could and have no thought of his renomination or re-election."

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Hail to the Lovely Island of Zeeland

This fascinating area of historic Netherlands is rich in the traditions of many centuries.

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It often happens that the tourist, visiting The Netherlands, does not take in the Island of Zeeland in his hurrying strides; in not doing so he has, perhaps, missed one of the most interesting parts of this quaint, fascinating country.

Zeeland, and the Zeelanders fill some of the most glorious pages of Netherlands history, their epic colored by the struggle with the seas pounding against man-made dikes.

At West Kapelle the world-famous main dike is situated. Close to the dike nestles a village which was settled by the Normans in the eighth century. The long rows of red-tiled cottages with spotlessly clean lace curtains behind shining windows, are the homes of the dike men, whose ancestors also kept their watchful eyes on this giant structure, which has a thickness of nearly 400 feet at its base. The dike is only two miles long, but has already cost hundreds of thousands of pounds.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walcheren, the main island, is quaint with its picturesque farmhoues in the middle of fruit trees and vegetable gardens, surrounded by close-trimmed hawthorn hedges and neatly kept gravel paths!

Windows and shutters of the farm-houses are painted in the brightest colors. Wooden shoes, scrubbed white, are drying against the wall, or neatly arrayed on a mat in front of the door. Picturesque, with white caps, gold curls, tight-fitting bodices, bare arms, the farmers' wives are busy everywhere.

The dike-men look strong and bronzed and wear their small black caps, silk-braided, perched at a rakish angle on one ear, while the shining peak is at the side according to a centuries-old custom. They show their viking-stock for they are tall, fair-haired men, who seem totally different from the rest of the islanders.

♪ ♪ ♪

The tourist, who wishes to see the various types of islander should go to Middelburg, the capital of Zeeland, on market days when from near and far the country comes to town in its Sunday-best.

To sit in one of the many hotels surrounding the large square is to enjoy a sight never to be forgotten. No two islanders are dressed in the same costume; thousands of visitors flock to this town in summer time on Thursdays.

The once ubiquitous covered wagon is rarely seen now. Spotlessly white linen forms its cover. The vehicle itself, as a rule, is painted a bright green with white, blue and red figures all over; on the back the name of the farm is clearly marked. The back wheels are very high and the cart is drawn by a staunch, nuggety brown or black farm-horse for the breeding of which Zeeland is rightly famous.

The luscious meadows, where black and white cattle graze knee-deep, are always green and make it clear that the Zeeland soil can be considered among the most fertile and richest in the world.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walcheren alone has 27 villages, and all are worth seeing. The dunes and woods near the famous seaside resort, Domburg, are well-known. This watering-place is the proud possessor of the only golf-links in Zeeland. This is a nine-hole course with glorious views. Most famed of all is the little town of Vèere. It takes only a few minutes to drive through but what greatness and fame have been its share in ages past. Once a mighty town where even Scottish and English wool merchants had impressive mansions, and large warehouses, it now has only a fine old church of great size, a magnificent town hall and a few stately homes in the main street.

The sea has more than once claimed back its own. In 1572 it swept the dikes away, and the people point to mudbanks in the distance. "Already two Vèeres are buried there," they say.

The capital, Middelburg, was a stronghold in the ninth century, and the famous abbey was founded in about 1100. No two houses in old Middelburg are alike in design, height, width nor color. No two doors or even door-knobs are alike.

A canal with many bridges, runs in the middle of the fashionable quarter. Only a few yards away from these stately homes barges unload their cargoes of bricks.

Scenes on the Island of Zeeland

The upper picture shows a group of young Zeeland girls with a Dutch mill in background. The lower shows the Town Hall at Middelburg.

Dies Probe Information 'Substantiates' Charges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Dies Committee of un-American Activities, which will resume public hearings after Congress adjourns, already has questioned hundreds of witnesses and has examined the books of dozens of organizations.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas declined to disclose the nature of the information which committee investigators have obtained, but he said it would tend to substantiate "every one of the charges the committee made last year." The chief investigator, Rhea Whitley, it was learned, has gone to several cities to inquire into the records of the Communist Party and the American League for Peace and Democracy Some of the staff have interviewed Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, as well as high-ranking Communist Party officials.

Pullman Rates Made Attractive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—New low round-trip rates will be inaugurated this summer by the Pullman Company, according to an announcement by Rail Travel News. The Pullman Company, for the first time in history, will establish a flat rate from all points to both World Fairs.

A lower berth all around the United States will be sold for the flat rate of $45 and tariffs for other types of Pullman accommodations will be similarly graded. Other examples of the Pullman round-trip rates are $90 for a double bedroom, used by two, or $81 for one; $126 for a compartment for two and $90 for one person.

With these reduced sleeping-car fares to complement the rail reductions, travelers may commence their journeys anywhere East of Chicago; board any one of the trans-continental trains for the journey to San Francisco; travel thence to Los Angeles and east through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas to New Orleans; northward to Chicago and eastward to New York's World's Fair and back to the starting point. The same Pullman rates also will apply to travel on Canadian trains.

One may even diverge from the prescribed routes to take in Miami at a slight additional cost, while the basic round-trip rail and Pullman charges offered this summer, as much as 8,000 miles in air-conditioned trains may be traversed, visiting virtually every state.

Students Seek Peace—but How?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—American youth is today solidly united against war, but student demonstrations on various campuses throughout the country yesterday revealed that they are not all united on how to maintain peace.

About 10,000 undergraduates were estimated to have attended meetings, convocations, and chapel exercises in the metropolitan area, while approximately another 100,000 throughout the country met to discuss ways to keep out of war. The call for the peace movement was issued by the United Student Peace Committee, and the meetings were the mildest on record.

The question of neutrality or collective security drove a hard wedge into the various student groups. The United Peace Committee urged collective action for peace and the Youth Committee Against War signified its dissent by calling a "strike" meeting and subscribing to the Oxford pledge, which would bind students not to engage in any war.

The American Student Union urged strong support of President Roosevelt's foreign policies and stopping of aggressor nations.

The extreme pacifists, lead by the Committee Against War, had the smallest attendance at meeting in the New York area.

"American youth does not want war with anybody," Joseph P. Lash, National Secretary of the American Student Union, said.

What distinguished yesterday's meeting from those in the past was a growing recognition that a policy which says in advance that it will not wage a war in any circumstances is a policy that will most certainly bring about a war instead of banishing it. Support for the President's foreign policy, as well as the growing support for the Thomas Amendment, all show not that the American campus wants to go to war abroad, but that it now feels that the best way of keeping our country out of war is by a dynamic foreign policy which employs economic and diplomatic measures against aggression.

Meetings were held at Columbia University, City College School of Business, Hunter College, Brooklyn College, New York University and other schools in the metropolitan area.

Lutherans Call Church Lax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 21—Unless the Christian Church goes out intensively into the more ignorant and poverty-stricken areas, the United States faces the "same problems besetting Spain, Russia, and Mexico," the Rev. Dr. Martin Schroeder, of Lincoln, Neb., told the annual session of the Board of American Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America, meeting here this week. Chairman of the Board's rural work, Dr. Schroeder said the Federal Government was "far ahead of the Church in salvaging the character of rural youth today."

"The Church has a duty to lead the way in rural education and improvement," he declared, "if the destiny of America is the destiny of rural America, as population trends indicate, then rural youth must be given all the opportunities of city youth and must learn to love the soil."

It was the blighted rural areas, Dr. Schroeder said, which had taken over the job of quantity production of babies while the birth rate among Americans best qualified economically, physically and mentally was "more than 40 per cent below the rate needed to perpetuate the race."

"Urban birth rates are so low that the cities cannot keep up their population without a constant influx from the farms," he continued. "And the best of the young men and women from the farms are moving away to the cities, where they in turn have fewer children, this deficiency is being made up by those groups least qualified."

The Rev. Dr. Zenan M. Corbe, of New York, Executive Secretary of the Board, said an outstanding need of the Church was "capable ministers with the courage to fight Totalitarianism and Communism and to face martyrdom, if necessary."

The Board's summer chart calls for the resurvey of 58 mission fields and the survey of 44 new ones, together with the start of work in Latin America.

Bar Found Aiding Madison To Make U. S. Constitution

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—New light was cast on the career of James Madison as a lawyer, at the annual gathering of members of the American Philosophical Society, in their Independence Square Headquarters here today.

Members of the bar have long been considerably irked because the "Father of the Constitution," was not a lawyer, and this has become doubly irritating in recent years, when questions of constitutional interpretation assumed for a time, great prominence among public issues.

"How was it possible to maintain the fiction that only lawyers, and well-fed ones at that," Edward S. Corwin, Princeton professor of jurisprudence commented to assembled fellowmembers, "could really understand the Constitution, when the principal author of it was not of the priesthood?"

A drive was started to correct the supposed mistake. "The effort," said Professor Corwin, "has not succeeded. So far as Madison's published writings are concerned, there is not a word to show that he was admitted to the bar, ever pleaded a case in court, ever gave legal advice, ever read law under supervision, or even by himself to any definite purpose.

"On the contrary, such letters of his as bear on the subject are of exactly contrary import. The question is one of some importance for the history of Constitutional interpretation. On the other hand, for the consolation of the profession, it may be added that Madison was the 'Father' of the Constitution in a somewhat honorific sense. Honest to goodness lawyers did really have a good deal to do with its final form and content, as they have since with its application and development."

Samuel E. Morison of Harvard University reported on his reconnaissance of January, 1939, of Columbus's route along the north coast of Haiti, and his search for the site of Navidad, the first European settlement in the New World.

Columbus, he said, approached Haiti from Cuba on his first voyage, with only two ships, the Santa Maria and the Nina. "At daybreak, Dec. 6, he took bearings on Tortuga, Cape St. Nicholas; and two other points. This was so accurately done that we can place his position at a point 12 miles north of Port St. Nicholas, which he entered that day and described with enthusiasm. This place and Tortuga, named simultaneously by Columbus, are the oldest European place-names in the New World that have been used continuously to this day."

Professor Morison described Columbus's course along the coast. He pointed out that "armchair admirals," who sit down with a map and an explorer's journal to check up on the route, always make bad mistakes because they see the terrain only in two dimensions and not from the navigator's eye.

"It is necessary to follow the course oneself in the same direction, at the same season, in a fairly small sailboat, in order to approximate the original conditions," he said. And this was the technique that he followed with the early voyage of Columbus. It enabled him to expose gross errors in many of the books on Columbus, and helped solve most of the problems connected with his voyage. He intends continuing this technique until he is familiar with all the islands and coasts described by the Admiral.

He told of locating the reef off Cape Haitien where Columbus's flagship ran aground on Christmas Eve, 1492, and then of locating a mound on the shore of Caracol Bay alongside a modern fishermen's anchorage, which he believes to be the site of the fort and harbor Columbus named Navidad. "It cannot have been far away," he told the Society, "for a few hundred yards to the east the mangrove swamp begins, and a few hundred yards to the west the harbor ends. When Columbus returned the following year, he found the settlement burned to the ground and no trace of survivors."

Pennies Win Over Tokens in Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—The token, that little metal "coin" used to pay the State's 2 per cent sales tax, will give way after July 1, to the plain old copper penny. The Legislature in the recent session passed a bill abolishing the token system of collecting the tax, in favor of a bracket or penny system.

This leaves 11 states still using some form of token to facilitate collection of amounts more nearly approximating the required percentage of small sales, it is claimed. Twelve states are under the bracket system. In Kansas the retailers are left to work out their own system of collection, a none too simple matter in the case of a 2 per cent tax.

Using pennies it is impossible, for example, to collect the absolutely correct amount under a 2 per cent tax on a sale of, say 15 cents, or as a matter of fact on any amount or amounts but 50 cents and one dollar even. The use of tokens though has proved to have more disadvantages than advantages, it is said.

WPA Workers Federated In South Carolina Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Typical of its activities in other sections of the South, is the campaign launched for the organization of the Southern Federation of WPA Workers in South Carolina with headquarters here. Furman Garret, chairman, and his assistant, Frank Couzens, a former textile oeprative, declared that the group is independent, having no affiliation with either the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The objetcs are listed as securing for the Southern States the "proper" recognition of the rights of WPA workers under the law, co-operation with the Government in the administration of relief funds, and the elimination of the differentials in wages paid WPA workers in various sections of the country.

Divorce Soliciting Barred

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster General Farley has asked Congress to bar from the mails any communications soliciting Americans to obtain divorces in Mexico or other foreign countries.

Work Relief Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, announces that work relief rolls were decreased to 2,756,254 in the week ended April 12. This was a reduction of 145,699 from the previous week.

Missouri Governor Calls City Hall Purge Effort to Foil State

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Clark has branded the current City Hall shakeup in Kansas City as an attempt to defeat his drive for State control of that city's police department.

"Two weeks ago I was informed plans were being made to oust City Manager H. F. McElroy, Director of Police Otto Higgins and some other Kansas City officials in an effort to mislead the people of Missouri," Mr. Stark said.

As a result, he continued, "I am compelled to doubt the sincerity of the recent move to clean up Kansas City . . . the effort on the part of Kansas City to clean up its own mess is coming at a rather late date."

Mr. McElroy and Mr. Higgins resigned last week after Mayor Bryce B. Smith announced he was taking active control of the city government.

33 Narcotic Indictments

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The hard-working Federal Grand Jury which indicted "Boss" Tom Pendergast on income tax charges last week returned 33 narcotics indictments naming 23 persons April 19, then resumed its scrutiny of Mr. Pendergast's affairs.

Twelve of the men indicted were accused as principals in a huge narcotics ring broken up here last week by Treasury agents.

The jury reported seven indictments against Angelo Donnici, bland little saloon keeper named by officers as the head of the illicit drug syndicate. If convicted, Donnici would face up to 105 years in prison.

Puerto Rico to Till Idle Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Faced with the heaviest unemployment in its history, the Government of Puerto Rico is embarking on an unprecedented farming experiment in order to help feed its idle population and their dependents who number upward of 750,000 people, the Puerto Rican Trade Council reports.

Under the leadership of Gov. Blanton Winship and Commissioner of Agriculture F. Lopez Dominguez, the Government proposes to grow large quantities of foods on lands left idle as a result of crop restriction programs, with the possibility that 25,000 acres will be planted to beans, potatoes, green vegetables, rice, and various tropical vegetables. The larger Puerto Rican sugar companies, whose production has been reduced more than 30 per cent as a result of Federal restrictions, and other landholders have offered to lend huge tracts of good lands for the project, and in many cases the owners are furnishing seed, fertilizers, and implements.

Governor Winship, announcing that he saw no other way of feeding many of the unemployed and their families this summer, decided to go ahead with the plan in spite of serious obstacles which many Puerto Ricans believe to be almost insurmountable. Chief difficulty faced by the Government is the fact that the idle Puerto Ricans, for the most part, are not experienced farmers, although most of them have been engaged in farm work when employed.

Farm experts on the Island estimate that the land will produce less than $100 worth of foodstuffs per acre, whereas it would bring in $200 per acre if the Federal Government would revise its quota system and permit planting the land in sugar cane.

If the preliminary experiments are successful, it is believed that a total of 50,000 acres can be obtained from private owners for the purpose. In the meantime, Puerto Rico will continue to buy in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 a year of foodstuffs from the United States, including foods such as lard, wheat flour, and other products which can not be grown satisfactorily on the Island.

Glaciers of Ice In Dense Jungles

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—William L. Mellon, Pittsburgh banker, returned from a research expedition aboard his yacht Vagabondia with a tale of great glaciers plowing through dense jungle at the tip of South America.

The glaciers break up into icebergs there and float off to sea, members of the party said, and torrential rains fall continuously.

The party brought back hundreds of biological specimens for the Carnegie Museum. The expedition left here Jan. 31.

Members of the party were Mrs. Mellon, E. P. Mellon, New York architect and cousin of the banker, and Prof. Arthur C. Twomey, assistant field collector for the Carnegie Museum.

"There is a tremendous glacier which stretches from the Gulf of Penas to Cape Horn," Professor Twomey said. "For a space of a half mile on each side of the glacier the land is barren but beyond this towers the jungle with trees 200 feet high.

"One of the peculiar sights was humming birds, parakeets, and penguins living in the same environment."

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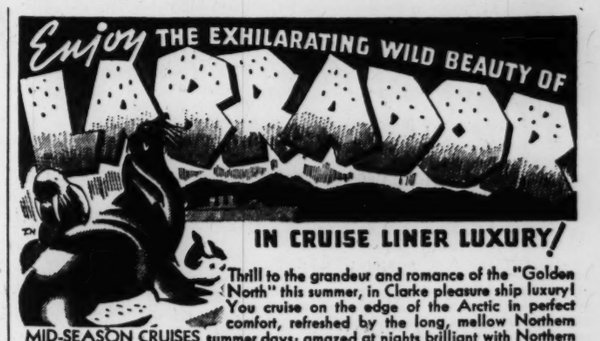

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D. A. R. Favors Steps to Keep Isms Out of All the Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Daughters of the American Revolution went on record at their closing business session today in favor of a series of steps to protect American democracies from inroads of Communism and Fascism.

In addition to instructing its 140,000 members all over the country to "study the menace of Fascism and guard against its invasion of the United States," the 48th annual Continental Congress indorsed legislation to exclude Communists and Fascists from the United States under the immigration laws, and urged registration with the State Department of propaganda organizations preaching doctrines inimical to democracy.

A "Peace" Resolution

In accordance with a request from a former President-General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Connecticut, the society passed its first resolution within the memory of most delegates on the specific subject of "peace." It commended "all constructive efforts for peace in the world" and pledged the Daughters while "defending with vigilance and devotion the freedom of our Republic" to work for "international good will and respect."

Further resolutions put the D. A. R. on record in favor of a postage stamp honoring Frances E. Willard, noted temperance leader and charter member of the D. A. R., on her centenary; endorsed June 8-14 as Flag Week; asked that Fort Green Park in Brooklyn, N. Y., with its prison ship monument be made a national shrine; endorsed continuation of the WPA historical records survey; rescinded action to make "Trees" the theme song on all D. A. R. radio programs; commended the playing of the Star-Spangled Banner in Warner Brothers Theaters as "an outstanding contribution in fostering American patriotism."

Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt

The society voted to send a letter to their recently-resigned member, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, acknowledging her courtesy in arranging a White House reception for the D. A. R. in her absence from the City. The negative on this resolution was not put to the membership, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President-General, describing that as customary procedure on courtesy resolution. The only question came from a delegate who asked if Mrs. Roosevelt "really did arrange the reception." Mrs. Robert replied she felt that was the proper wording for the resolution.

On at least two subsequent courtesy resolutions referring to the press and broadcasting the negative vote was taken.

The D. A. R. delegates will make their annual White House visit this afternoon and will be received in Mrs. Roosevelt's absence by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture.

A not-too-veiled scolding was given the D. A. R. for refusing its hall to Marian Anderson, negro singer, by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts. The Congresswoman, herself a member of the society, told the women that "the time has arrived when all Americans should be merged into just plain Americans. In the United States," she said, "race co-operation must replace race hatred." Since the D. A. R. is "primarily and fundamentally an American institution" it should "lead the way," Mrs. Rogers declared.

Public Told to Keep Still

Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas, second main speaker on an "all-woman" evening program, said she was "very much in favor" of the public "keeping its mouth shut and leaving the State Department to deal with the foreign situation.

"We are in the midst of the most delicate international situation which America has ever faced," she declared.

Mrs. Rogers, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said she doubted the validity of arguments that the United States has any duty to "any country in Europe."

Tribute was paid by the D. A. R. to Frances Williard by Mrs. Jacob F. Zimmerman, Illinois State Regent, who hailed Miss Willard as one "to whom the joy of wifehood and motherhood had been denied" but who became "in her kindness, the world's greatest mother."

Seven new vice-Presidents General were installed: Mrs. John Logan Marshall of South Carolina; Mrs. Carl Hoskins of New Hampshire; Mrs. Henry Clay Chiles of Missouri; Mrs. Arthur John Rahn of Montana; Mrs. Frederick Palmer Latimer of Connecticut; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston of Iowa; and Mrs. Homer Fergus Sloan of Arkansas.

General co-operation among D. A. R. membership with the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities was reported by Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, Chairman of the National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee. "Approval of the purpose of the Committee and demand for its continuance has been voiced by many chapters," she said. Urging D. A. R. chapters to study youth groups in their own cities, she warned of a "new movement working westward and imitating the youth tours of Germany, setting up hostels for hikers and cyclists."

The National Defense Chairman said committees under her direction had sent out 200,000 pieces of literature in the last year, studied the extent to which the Communist Party appeared on political ballots, and examined records of candidates for offices. She urged a ban on uniforms for private groups, registration and fingerprinting of aliens, and for filing of annual reports by organizations carrying on political activity within the United States.

Lippmann on Convictions

"Patriotic education in America means education in those fundamental convictions about the nature of man and the limitations of Government," Walter Lippmann, noted journalist, told the Congress. "Those convictions are the inner citadel of the national defense," he declared. "To be patriotic is to understand these things, to cherish them and to live by them.

"It is no accident," he said, "that every Government which denies that men have rights because they are men, is also a Government which is at war with religion. For the source of the belief that men have rights which no Government may invade is in the last analysis the religious conviction that men are created in the image of God. And the experience of the modern world shows that where that conviction is lost, there soon follows a loss of all liberty under the law and finally the destruction of law itself."

Interstate Members

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has approved the nomination of J. Haden Alldredge of Alabama, and William E. Lee, of Idaho, to be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Legal Barrier: Kansas Moves To Halt Smuggling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Unable to depend on the Federal Government or neighboring states to carry out the promise of the Twenty-first Amendment that dry states would be protected against liquor importation, Kansas has taken the matter into its own hands and passed a law prohibiting importation of intoxicating liquor except by State permit. Importations of liquor for research, sacramental, medical, and mechanical purposes are exempt. The State legalized 3.2 per cent beer in 1937, but otherwise it is still "bone dry."

In signing the measure, Gov. Payne H. Ratner expressed confidence it would help in enforcing the State's prohibitory law. "My understanding from the Attorney-General is that we haven't been getting co-operation from the Federal Government," he said. "I believe this law will help prevent liquor running into Kansas."

Dry leaders were spurred by the disclosure that 226,447 gallons of illicit beverages were brought into Kansas from Illinois during the first eight months of 1938. Other near-by states have been sending liquor into Kansas, according to E. J. Kirchner, Director of the State Department of Inspection and Registrations, and R. E. Stone, head of the Cereal and Malt Beverages Division. A decline of $14,000 in beer taxes during November and December is attributed to substitution of hard liquor for legal beer.

Kansas counties have organized against the present situation. Rallies have been held in counties and towns under auspices of the Kansas United Dry Forces, an organization composed of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anti-Saloon League, and churches. R. E. Farley, Superintendent of the Dry Forces, states the enabling act passed by Congress to carry out provisions of the Twenty-first Amendment, is so drawn that without state legislation it would not be applicable.

"None of the dry states were in a position to take steps in this matter until Congress enacted its legislative provision," Mr. Farley explained, "and this is the first occasion the Kansas Legislature has had to meet this situation."

Efforts are being made by State officials to tighten restrictions on intoxicating drinks.

San Jacinto Memorial Emphasizes Enlightenment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, April 20—Houston's magnificent memorial to the heroes of San Jacinto was given its first formal showing to the world today at the San Jacinto Battleground, near Houston.

The occasion was the dedication exercises of the San Jacinto Museum of History which is housed in the huge base of the memorial shaft.

It is planned to officially dedicate the memorial as a whole on April 21 (San Jacinto Day), next year, when all construction details will be completed, including a great expanse of ground beautified with native flowers and shrubs and a pool that will faithfully reflect the heroic proportions of the shaft.

Though it was realized there was stirring appeal in the physical makeup of the memorial, there was a desire to establish lasting impressions, through spiritual and intellectual understanding, of the memorial's true meaning. This desire was carried out and today the five marble and stone rooms were dedicated to the upliftment and education of all peoples everywhere.

Thousands of Texans from virtually every section of the state and many others from adjoining states, attended the first day of a program which will be concluded tomorrow.

George A. Hill Jr., Houston oil executive and president of the San Jacinto Museum of History, presided at this morning's session. The speaker was Eugene C. Barker, professor of American history of the University of Texas. His subject was "Three Types of Historical Interpretation."

At a luncheon at the San Jacinto Inn which was necessarily restricted to 400 persons, the speaker was Marcel Moraud, professor of romance languages at the Rice Institute. William E. Wrather, president of the Texas Historical Association, presided. Professor Moraud's address emphasized Texas's place in European history.

Congratulatory documents, many of them elaborately inscribed on parchment and sheepskin, from historical associations in England, Netherlands, Hungary, Wales, Canada and the United States, were read and placed on display.

Public interest in the program is enhanced by the widely diverse beliefs and interests of the participants. Today's invocations were given by a Method bishop, a Jewish rabbi, a Catholic bishop, and tomorrow they will be given by a Presbyterian minister, an Episcopal bishop, and a Baptist minister.

A. C. Finn, Architect

San Jacinto Memorial Shaft

Commemorating Texan heroism, uplifting human enlightenment, this climax of the San Jacinto battleground development near Houston, Texas, is dedicated.

Coast Business Sets Recovery As Parley Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In the call to the second annual Pacific Coast Conference of the National Association of Manufacturers, the "keynote to restored business confidence" was declared to be "a relaxing of the tension arising from those policies of day-to-day contradictions and confusion of major issues which have kept businessmen continually on edge."

The conference is to be held May 9 and 10, sponsored by the N. A. M., the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles, and nearly two dozen industrial organizations in Washington, Oregon, and California.

"With Coast viewpoints unified and specifically defined through teamwork of this kind," the call read, "and with Coast enthusiasm welded solidly into the structure of national industrial opinion, industry will show to America the road to recovery, and prove its worthiness for the place of leadership to which the public is demanding that industry be restored."

The call was issued in a joint statement by Howard Coonley of New York and Howard G. Tallerday of San Francisco, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the N. A. M.

The call to the meeting further declared: "The right hand of government asks business to do something; the left hand berates business for doing it. Taxes take an ever-increasing proportion of business profits, yet industry is urged to put more men back to work. Hearings on Wagner Act amendments are promised, yet pressure for adjournment of Congress threatens to prevent any real action until next session. Such an atmosphere is a tremendous handicap to industry's efforts to develop a return to national prosperity."

The call reaffirmed "industry's belief" in co-operation among "industry, commerce, agriculture, labor, and government," a philosophy outlined at the Congress of American industry, last December, as essential for recovery.

'War Is Not Law of Nature': Baldwin Lets History Prove

TORONTO, April 21 (CP)—Union of French and British in Canada is an object lesson to Europe that war or threat of war is "not necessarily a law of nature and that after centuries of strife, nations can seek peace and they can find it," Earl Baldwin declared here in the first of three lectures in the University of Toronto's convocation hall.

In suggesting that other countries might be persuaded to follow the example of the British, Lord Baldwin made plain he was not assuming any British complacency and self-righteousness.

Lecture Series

His address inaugurated a lectureship established in tribute to the "wise and beneficient rule" of Sir Robert Falconer as President from 1907 to 1932 of the University.

The Britisher's reaction to a new proposition in politics or other fields was, "Will it work?" and he had an uncanny instinct as to what would or would not work, he said.

"But you cannot begin to understand the Englishman until you try to realize the impression left on him generation after generation by the English Bible. I am not sure this is not the cause of the peculiar outlook of our people and the failure of foreign countries to understand us; perhaps also an explanation of those charges of hypocrisy and perfidy that have so constantly been brought against us."

In practice the British are a kindly-hearted folk, Lord Baldwin declared. "They want to be at peace with the world and cannot hate for long. Nevertheless, when they have to fight, their tenacity is unbreakable. But after a fight they are always ready to make friends. At home or abroad, their sympathy is always with the underdog."

Describing British democracy, Lord Baldwin said: "This tradition is in itself our greatest safeguard and without it we should be more exposed to certain obvious dangers in not having a written constitution. In that we are singular. The very flexibility makes us cautious and at the same time allows us an adaptability in our evolution which our political sense enables us to utilize to the fullest extent."

Fascism Not Expected

"Any attempt to change the basis of our constitution whether from the left or right might easily strain it to breaking point. That is why internally we have no dealings with Fascism and Communism.

"I have no fear myself. You will never get a Fascist movement with us until you have a disintegration caused by Communism. If such disintegration appeared, the forces of law and order would win. To what form of Government such victory would lead us, no man can tell. But it rests with us to see that these things do not happen and I do not think they will."

The crown itself, while shorn of most of its prerogatives, never stood for more than it did today, Lord Baldwin asserted.

"If my memory serves me rightly, somewhere in "Mein Kampf" Hitler says that democracy is the forerunner of Marxism. I judge no other country, but in England the existence of our democracy is the greatest safeguard against it that we could have. Rival ideologies are not an internal danger in Great Britain."

Socialized Medicine Hits Snag

By Pacificus

Sacramento, Calif.

Gov. Culbert L. Olson's program for a State-wide, compulsory system of medical insurance, or socialized medicine, is encountering opposition in the Legislature on account of its cost.

The Legislature, which recently embarked on an economy drive and began slashing items from the Governor's $577,000,000 budget, eliminated a proposed appropriation of $200,000 for a preliminary survey of the medical project.

During debate in the Assembly, it was pointed out that no definite statement ever had been made as to the probable cost of the proposed medical insurance setup, but it was obvious the expense of such a system would run into many millions.

Bills providing for establishment of the socialized medical regime soon will come before the Legislature. Discarding of the proposed appropriation for a preliminary survey was the first definite indication of the opposition the measure may meet on grounds of economy.

Holes in Budget

The Olson Administration commands a Democratic majority in the House, but a number of Democrats joined with the Republican opposition to knock holes in the budget. Chief item eliminated was a $72,000,000 appropriation for relief. This does not mean that no relief funds will be voted, but this whole major category was removed from the budget to be provided for by separate legislative measures.

Attitude of House members toward the proposed compulsory medical insurance measure seems to be similar to its attitude toward relief, namely, that rigid economies must be effected in the State's finances, and that this hardly would be compatible with establishment of a State-controlled and State-administered system of socialized medicine. The Senate has a Republican majority which is inclined, even more than the House, to oppose measures introduced by the Democratic Administration.

'Voluntary' Project

Meanwhile, the so-called "voluntary" medical insurance project sponsored by the California Medical Association is being carried into effect.

This scheme is "voluntary" in the sense that it is not imposed by law on citizens, and is limited to such groups of patients, or "beneficiaries," as may be brought within its scope. For example, an employer may join the scheme and oblige all employees to become members, paying regular contributions for medical aid out of their pay checks.

The system, which operates under the title of the California Physicians' Service, is engaged in making contracts with hospital associations with a view to providing what it describes as a "voluntary, low-cost, monthly prepayment plan for medical, surgical, and hospital care."

Under contracts being negotiated, about 80 per cent of the hospitals in the State will be brought into the system, excluding Government-owned institutions and those which do not provide full hospital service.

The Medical Association has consistently opposed, and still opposes, the "compulsory" system now being urged upon the State Legislature by the Olson Administration.

The legal status of the "voluntary" system remains somewhat indefinite, due to a law which forbids physicians to operate as a corporation, but the Medical Association believes its plan will stand a court test.

Age of Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

capitalism. Instead, he held, any future move would enlarge them.

"The spark of liberty in the mind and spirit of man cannot long be extinguished," he declared. "It will break into flames that will destroy every coercion which seeks to limit it."

Mrs. August Belmont, Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, acted as toastmistress, declaring that Europe's great interest in the New York World's Fair was proof that the United States was no longer isolated, but definitely tied to the rest of the world.

Other speakers were Dr. Walter Damrosch, who called for an extention of operatic and symphonic concerts to every American city of more than 150,000 population, and George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of the New York World's Fair, who brought a greeting from Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation.

Cuba Arrests Six Men In 'Spanish Phalange'

HAVANA (AP)—Six members of an organization known as the "Spanish Phalange" were under arrest at Santiago on charges of illegal political activity and disorderly conduct.

The six, all of Spanish nationality, were taken into custody under Cuban laws which prohibit political activity by foreigners. Police are seeking a seventh man said to be leader of the organization.

The Cuban State Department, meanwhile, continued to maintain strict official reserve on all negotiations regarding recognition of the new Spanish regime headed by Gen. Francisco Franco, although it was understood relations between the two governments were friendly.

Two Fleets Move; Why?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Two great implements of power are in motion today—the American and German Fleets. What does it mean? Such tangible forces cannot be shifted without also shifting the imponderables of the world's strategic balance. Like pieces in a chess game, they represent the forces of power politics in peace as well as in war.

The game in diplomatic quarters is therefore to assess the meaning of these two great movements of power—estimate how their movement affects the potentials of world strategy which are vital to the future of peace.

Most uncertain of the two movements is that of the German Fleet. It may mean nothing more than routine exercise of a fleet. In normal times that is all it would mean. But with Europe in the throes of its most tense period of diplomatic maneuvering since the end of the World War, it has implications of great importance.

Best informed naval opinion believes that it is potentially a war preparedness move. This reasoning is based on the estimate that the German Navy would be wasted if the outbreak of a war found it bottled up in the Baltic.

Where It Would Count Most

Since it is no match for British Sea power it could not escape from the North Sea nor attempt to engage British sea power. Hence the most Germany could hope to attain in northern waters would be control of the Baltic. This can presumably be achieved with a small portion of the German Fleet since Russia possesses little beyond submarine strength in the Baltic.

From available information it would appear that Germany has retained about the quantity of naval power necessary to handle Russia in the Baltic and keep a tight grip on that semi-inland sea in event of general European war. The force which streamed through the English Channel yesterday is the balance of the German Navy.

These ships have two possible uses outside of German waters in event of war. They could join the Italian Fleet in the Mediterranean where this increment of strength to the Italian Fleet plus the support of land-based Italian aircraft would make this combined axis force something to be reckoned with, although still much inferior to the naval forces Britain and France could concentrate in the Mediterranean.

The other possible use for the German squadron would be to scatter it over the seven seas so as to raid commerce. This is what best naval opinion here is inclined to believe is the German intent in event of war. They are fast modern ships. They could undoubtedly do heavy damage to British commerce before captured or destroyed.

The movement of the American fleet is relatively simple and clear. In the strategic balances of the world the American Navy is the counter foil to the Japanese Navy. It was built for that purpose. Foreign policy experts assume that Japan would be quick to take advantage of any development in Europe which would occupy the attention of Western Powers in that area. Therefore, the logical move in a period of grave European uncertainty is to put the American Fleet back into the area of the world where it belongs strategically.

The elements of the diplomatic situation are that American foreign policy will concern itself with maintaining as much stability as possible in the Far East in event of war in Europe. The American Fleet is an intangible force for stability. As such the State Department wants it where its influence for Far Eastern stability will be at its maximum.

That means putting the Fleet back in the Pacific, where it is on its way today.

Taft Recipe

(Continued from Page 1)

proper incentive for the growth of little and big business alike. We have always done it under Republican administrations, and a Republican Administration can do it again."

Reed on Neutrality

Senator Reed said his mail, and that of many of his colleagues, is burdened with letters beseeching the avoidance of war and preservation of neutrality. "In charting a proper course," he said, "we must be governed by logic and not by emotion. We may like one side, and detest the other side. I have that feeling. I can't help it. I am not ashamed of it. It is only the human instinct. But we must face realities. I do not want my sympathies or my detestations to overcome my reason and my logic."

This, then, is the Reed program:

"In the event of a serious and prolonged war, means of carrying on will be sought in this country, by one or perhaps both sides. My conception of true neutrality is to treat the rest of the world, aside from the Western Hemisphere, alike. They will want our foodstuffs; our fibers; our metals; and perhaps our manufactured articles. The courses that we may choose to follow and maintain true neutrality are these:

"1. To sell nothing to anybody.

"2. To sell anything to everybody.

"I favor the latter course.

"But to this policy I would attach a condition that a clear title to anything we sell to any nation or group of nations engaged in war, must pass from American citizens, to a foreign purchaser before the commodities purchased leave our shores.

Eleven German Ships Race To Avoid Extra U. S. Tax

NEW YORK (AP)—Eleven German vessels raced against time to deposit German goods in the United States before midnight, April 22, to avoid a 25 per cent countervailing duty scheduled.

[The Government announced on March 18 that an additional 25 per cent tax would be placed on German goods until it was shown that the imports were not subsidized to the disadvantage of American exporters.]

Kansas City Can't Pay Bonds

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21 (AP)—A cupboard bare of provision for $11,000,000 in Water Department bonds maturing in 1942-43 was shown the City Council yesterday as Mayor Bryce B. Smith's drive to lop 500 employees from the City's pay roll began.

Eugene Zachman, Acting City Manager, told a special meeting of the Council the Water Department has not one cent in its sinking fund to retire the bonds. They will have to be refunded, he added.

R. Emmett O'Malley, indicted last week with "Boss" Tom Pendergast on income tax evasion charges, has been head of the Water Department since Gov. Lloyd C. Stark dismissed him as State Insurance Superintendent.

Mr. Zachman replaced the veteran Henry F. McElroy last week when the latter resigned in the face of a storm of criticism following wide-spread disclosures of vice and fraud.

The Civic Research Institute, a political reform organization, has announced it would make an independent audit of the City's financial affairs.

Meanwhile, department heads called at City Hall and submitted the number of employees each could drop without impairing city services.

In criminal court seven men and one woman pleaded guilty to gambling charges and were fined $250 to $1,000 each. They were indicted by a county grand jury called several weeks ago by Circuit Judge Allen C. Southern.

A larger jury wheel was recommended by the Jury Committee of the Bar Association, which reported the present one is not big enough and can be turned only with difficulty.

In a trial earlier this week, State Attorney General Roy McKittrick protested a panel which contained a heavy sprinkling of city employees and their relatives. The defendant was acquitted.

The federal grand jury continued its investigation of Mr. Pendergast's affairs, studying the Sanitary Service Company in which members of the political leader's family are interested financially. The concern has a profitable garbage disposal contract with the City.

Actor's Farewell to an Epoch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An epoch in the history of the British theater closes with the three-month farewell tour on which Sir John Martin-Harvey is now engaged, the first such tour here since Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson's in 1916; it removes from the British stage the last link with the days of Sir Henry Irving, with whom Sir John played for 14 years; and it ends the career of the last representative of the great actor-managers.

At each town Sir John and his company are playing three of the most celebrated dramas in his large repertory. These are "The Only Way," "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," and Maeterlinck's war play, "The Burgomaster of Stilemonde."

"The Only Way," adapted from Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," has been played by Sir John 5,000 times. For forty years it has been the mainstay of his fortunes. He recalls that it was in America that he got the first idea for the piece.

This tour brings to a close the era of the great actor-managers. Sir John is the last representative of an illustrious and influential line of players who began with Charles Kean in the middle of the last century. These actor-managers directed their own plays, and engaged and paid their own companies. They undertook the risks and the profits of management instead of being salaried workers for others. Sir Herbert Tree, who specialized in the macabre, Lewis Waller, a fine forceful romantic actor, Wilson Barrett, excellent in hard-hitting melodrama like "The Silver King," and Sir Charles Hawtrey, the suave and debonair man-about-town, were Sir John's early contemporaries, and with him they made the actor-manager system the dominating force for many years in the British theater.

Deepest Hole Yet Found In Atlantic Is Reported

WASHINGTON (AP)—Discovery of the deepest hole yet found in the Atlantic was reported April 19 by the Navy's hydrographic office. It is about 60 miles north of Cape Engano on the east of the Caribbean Island of Hispaniola, and is 28,680 feet, or nearly 5½ miles, below the surface.

The depression in the ocean's floor was recorded by means of a sonic, or echo, depth finder on Feb. 14 by the cruiser Milwaukee.

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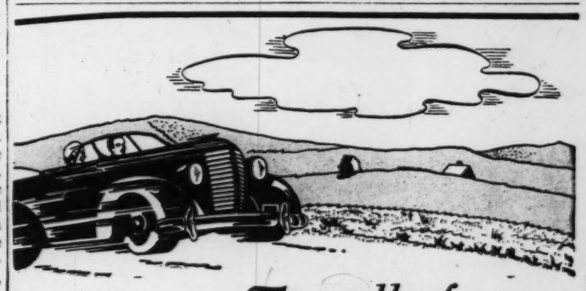
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Television Plays Big Part in RCA Fair Dedication

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21 — Television held the spotlight in the dedication ceremonies of the Radio Corporation of America's Building at the New York World's Fair yesterday, as newspaper reporters, seated high in the RCA Building of Rockefeller Center, followed the proceedings at Flushing Meadow at the first public demonstration of RCA's television equipment.

The television cameras picked up various views of the RCA exhibit and telecast them to RCA's equipment atop the Empire State Building, eight miles away, whence they were re-telecast to be picked up by receivers in Radio City.

The telecast was the culmination of more than 10 years of research by RCA engineers and will be followed after the opening of the fair on April 30 by a regular schedule of television programs totaling several hours a day and maintained by the National Broadcasting Company.

It was also announced that the new commercial RCA television receivers will go on sale this week, ranging in price from $175 for a television attachment to $300 to $600 for complete sight and sound receivers.

In his address from the RCA's fair exhibit, David Sarnoff, President of the Corporation, declared that in television the world had come to possess an art so important in its implications that it is bound to affect all society.

"It is an art which shines like a torch of hope in a troubled world," he said. "It is a creative force which we must learn to utilize for the benefit of all mankind. This miracle of engineering skill also brings a new American industry to serve man's material welfare. In less than two decades, sound broadcasting provided work for hundreds of thousands of men and women and aided the country and its citizens economically by causing the flow of millions of dollars annually.

"Television again bids fair to follow in its youthful parent's footsteps and to inherit its vigor and initiative. When it does, it will become an important factor in American economic life."

Maurois Regards Humor as Bulwark Of Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Nations must have a sense of humor if civilization is to be saved, in the opinion of Andre Maurois, famous biographer, essayist, and novelist.

Civilization consists of being different without being enemies; and in being able to smile at differences of character instead of being exasperated, he declared, in a recent address here.

In a scholarly talk, M. Maurois, who was knighted by King George VI, discussed the literature of France, of England, and of this Continent and compared French wit and English and American humor, finding all good.

Humor can be wordless, M. Maurois said, in an endeavor to answer the question, "What is humor and what is wit?" Wit, on the other hand, he said, is essentially a matter of words. The Frenchman prefers wit, the Anglo-Saxon humor, as does the American. Understatement is characteristic of English humor, and the traits of English national character are the traits of the humorist.

The English show an extraordinary kindness for all sorts of eccentricities, and Punch respects real affections, religion, and family ties. An Englishman throughout his entire education is trained not to show his feelings. That is why he favors understatement.

Mander, a Close Questioner

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal, perennial questioner in the House of Commons, demanded April 19 to know how President Roosevelt "knew all about" German intentions to annex Czecho-Slovakia when the British Government apparently did not.

The Foreign Affairs Undersecretary, Mr. Richard Butler, replied that "the British Government is as well informed as any other government."

Mr. Mander apparently was referring to the American President's intimation at a Florida press conference on Feb. 18 that he might break his southern vacation because of the gravity of the international situation. Germany absorbed Czecho-Slovakia in March.

Irishmen Are Assured the U. S. Meant No Slight in British Link

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—All loyal Irishmen were given complete assurance yesterday by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that no offence to their pride in Irish independence was intended in the President's peace message to Chancellor Hitler.

The President's message included a list of 30 nations. It proposed that Germany and Italy agree not to violate the sovereignty of any on the list. Included was "Great Britain and Ireland." A number of protests were received at the State Department from Irishmen who interpreted this as failure on the part of the United States to recognize the sovereign independence of Ireland.

"The last thing that anyone here had in mind was to raise a question as to the status of Ireland as an independent country," Secretary Hull said.

Previously, the State Department had issued an official statement disclaiming any significance in its failure to include Iceland on the list of 30 nations.

It's all very embarrassing to the masters of protocol at the State Department and discloses some of the pitfalls in which diplomacy can involve itself. Iceland is independent. But its sovereign is the King of Denmark. Denmark was on the list. Icelanders were uncertain apparently whether Washington was forgetting that their country is not part of Denmark or whether Mr. Roosevelt meant to leave Iceland off the exempt list as an invitation to Germany.

The actual explanation is that in making up a list of European and Mediterranean nations Iceland was not considered. It was assumed that Iceland belonged more properly in the Western Hemisphere than in Europe. As for Ireland — well, it might have caused complications any way they had done it.

Alaska Building Boom

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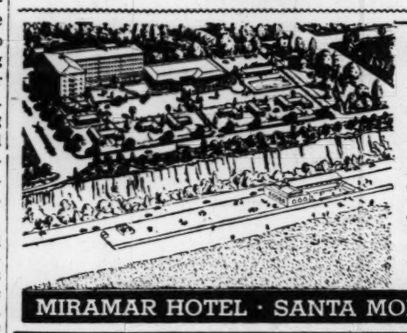

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The Home Forum

A Single Spray Of Cherry-Blossom

IN A BOOK that Martha had just taken from the top shelf of the walnut bookcase, she read that the Japanese make a great celebration at cherry-blossom time. Work and play are set aside, she read, while they make up jolly parties to spend the whole day—and the night, too, if there are bright starlight and a fine moon—gazing at the blossoms. They stroll among the trees, talking to each other about their beauty and composing little poems about them, as compact and as perfect as a cherry-blossom. Hokku, they call them. She loved the strange sound of the word. Throughout the festival, tea is served with elaborate ceremonies, in full view of the breath-taking sight.

When she read this, she understood better about the two Japanese prints that hung, mounted on heavy silk mats and framed in narrow black reeds, on each side of the mirror above her mother's writing desk. The ladies who wore the wide sashes, looped at back or front to hold their kimonos in place, and the gentlemen carrying elaborately carved swords were on their way to greet the blossoms that hung like rosy clouds in the background of the picture. She decided that the one steep, snow-covered mountain beyond must be a long distance away, for everything else there looked warm and springlike.

She wished that she might have been born a Japanese, for now she possessed only one single cherry tree to visit and no one at all to talk to about it.

* * *

She threw open the window to be nearer to the golden day outside, and the special fragrance of the tree drifted into the room. She sighed. It was like a fragrance in dreams. Crossing the terrace to a stretch of lawn beyond, she stopped beneath her single cherry tree, a large one with heavy trunk and sturdy limbs. The little girl stood still and pulled at a loose bit of bark. The perfume of the blossoms floated past her in delicious whiffs, but it was not enough. She must have more. So she pulled herself up to the first great limb, to the next and the next. Here she could stop. She was completely hidden from sight of anyone in the house. She felt very far away; not in Japan, not in any country named on the maps, but in an uncharted land that she could enter whenever she wished.

The boughs and twigs were very black and the blossoms were like swarms and swarms of bees without a sting. They were like foam that curved over the green waves at the beach where she went in the summer. They were like pale clouds. There were as many as there were stars in the sky at night when she had to go to bed.

* * *

The little girl settled herself into the crotch of the limb, letting her head fall back as far as it would go, and she saw that the sky between the drifts of blossoms was exactly the color of the cerulean blue in her water-color box. The bough she was astride of swayed gently as a hammock. Every blossom on every twig of the whole great tree had a song to sing to her. The perfume was a song that moved about her, now more, now less distinct as a breeze stirred in the branches. Petals fell on her dark hair and fluttered to her lap. She touched them and her lips began to move. She was singing a song to the tree. "Singing, singing sets them ringing—every bud's a bell," she chanted, very low. "Singing, singing, swinging, ringing." Now Martha did not care that she was not wearing a bright-embroidered kimono, nor that her hair was not piled in glossy, black folds, pierced by long pins of jade and ivory. "A bell," she sang, "a bell with silver clappers . . . and they chime, chime, chime." What would go with chime? Climb, maybe, or rhyme. No, climb would be better. Or time. A blue jay darted through the bloom without noticing her. "When the blue, blue days are here, the jays . . . " she hummed, and the words followed after the brilliant bird, to be lost sooner than he.

* * *

A woodpecker, at work on a sycamore beyond the forsythia bushes, made rhythmic tappings with his bill. Was he tapping in three-four time? She rapped out the rhythm against the bough she was sitting on. Was it really three-four time? She couldn't be sure. Time! Time would be the best word. But time made her think, now, of something else. What time was it now, anyway? Why, it was afternoon; it was Tuesday afternoon, almost the hour for her music lesson. She had never been late for that, never.

Martha forgot the festival and the song of the cherry-blossoms. She dropped from branch to branch swiftly, but a little awkwardly, for she had only one free hand to hold on with. The other was a small brown fist clutching a spray of cherry-blossom, to be put in a glass of water and stand on the piano while she had her music lesson.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

Photograph by Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANDSCAPE WITH GOATHERD: *A Painting by Peter Paul Rubens*

White Friend of The Aborigines

ON THE FRINGE of the vast island continent of Australia live a few millions of white people; in the vast desert regions far from the coast live a few thousands of black people, the remnant of the first inhabitants of Australia.

The race on the fringe of the continent has been there about a hundred years, and stands for Civilization; the race in the interior has been there no man knows how long, and stands for Barbarism. Between them a woman has lived in a little white tent for more than twenty years, watching over these people for the sake of the Flag, a woman alone, the solitary spectator of a vanishing race. She is Daisy Bates, one of the least known and one of the most romantic figures in the British Empire.

She has left these poor people whom she counts as her children and has come back to civilization for a little while to write this story of her life among the Aborigines on the rim of the great Nullarbor Plain. . . . She has done it for the love of humanity and for England. She has neither sought fame nor found it. She has made no money by her long life's work. Through all these years she has been alone, cut off from the world, with only these strange, backward, hopeless people to give her a little human society now and then. . . .

She went out to her Aborigines in the first years of this century. She found them decreasing in numbers with the coming of the white man, their root-foods ploughed up, the tracks to their water-holes disappearing. She wrote a history of them which still remains in manuscript. . . .

She knows them as they know themselves. She knows their languages, their rituals, their traditions, their capacities and their incapacities, as no white man or woman on the earth knows them. She can talk to them in 188 dialects. They have invited her to ceremonies which their own women may not attend, and have admitted her into their tribes and put their sacred totems in her keeping. She is a magical figure to them. . . . She belongs to no church, no mission, no creed; she has been a woman alone befriending these poor people, ruling them not by law but by the simple directness of character, the power of a personality which has no room for selfishness and seeks no end but the happiness of others.—ARTHUR MEE, in the Introduction to "The Passing of the Aborigines," by DAISY BATES. (London: Murray.)

On the Baltic Riviera

TAKE A SKY of softest blue; spread beneath it twelve miles of fine, white, pebble-free sands; add a laughing, blue-green sea flecked with lazy, sun-kissed waves. Back it with a wide belt of scented, aromatic pine woods, their boles flushed pink in the strong light of the north, their dark green crowns casting chequered patterns upon their carpet of last year's warm, brown needles. Then scatter among the forest trees a gay little colony of villas, painted in delicate pinks, greens, yellows, and blues, and here you have the recipe from which the "Baltic Riviera," the "Jurmala" of Latvia is compounded. . . .

To the visitor to Riga, there would seem to be little hardship in spending all the summer months in the city itself, at all times swept as it is by the fresh breezes which come up from river and sea. But your true Latvian thinks otherwise and, when the schools close in May for the long vacation of four months, there is a veritable exodus to the beaches. No family in Riga could endure the thought of the long, cold winter if it were not previously fortified with a long spell on the Jurmala. Only half an hour in the train and you have left the city for this lovely region of dunes and pine-trees which lies between the Gulf of Riga and the River Lielupe, a paradise of sea and sun-bathing. . . .

The children revel in their long respite from lessons, and as soon as the schools close, you may see a long procession of vans and lorries, cars and carts, taking furniture and baggage, pots and pans, cooking-stoves, boxes of linen and the household Lares and Penates, on the stretch of ten miles or so of road which separates the Latvian capital from its nearest beach. The majority of families rent a villa for the season, that is from May to September—houses which, judged by English standards, are enviably low-priced. But the furniture supplied is of the simplest, so everything save the bare necessities must be taken from home. Nobody minds this, it is accepted as part of the summer fun and, even if the Riga flat looks strangely bare, no one will be there to notice it! Paterfamilias will be with his wife and children at least for a month while, if his work keeps him in Riga for the rest of the time, at least he can travel up and down each day by train or bus, since a journey of an hour at most will take him to the most distant of the beaches, and this involves no great hardship. In the summer, banks, offices and even shops close not later than five o'clock in Riga, and the jaded office-worker has long hours of daylight before him after he has arrived at his summer home. There are joyous reunions at the gay little stations all along the line when the "husband's train" arrives every evening; parties of pyjama-clad wives, and children, brown as berries in their little bathing suits, accompanied by happy tailwaggers of every brand filling the long platforms.—From "A Wayfarer in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania," by E. C. DAVIES. (New York: McBride.)

THE NAME OF the great Flemish master, Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), is not commonly associated with landscape. Rubens was especially devoted to dramatic subjects, groups of people, or personal portraits. His restless brush swept upon the canvas active forms swathed in elaborate draperies, kneeling, bending, thrusting out their arms in eloquent gestures. To gain more dramatic ends, he used warm, translucent colors and played them one against another in paths of light and shadow. He was a Flemish artist, who had gone to Italy for a period of eight years and had served there as court painter to the Duke of Mantua. But he returned to his native land, where he became one of the most moving, fearless, brilliant painters in the history of Western Europe.

In this landscape, which is in the John C. Johnson collection in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, there is an opportunity for us to see the master informally. This painting is understood to be a preparatory sketch for a larger work, the existence of which is not known. The landscape exhibits the broad brush-work, the luminous textures, the free and fluent and exuberant manner of the master who translated everything he saw into luxuriant and luminous surface patterns. It was not uncommon for his fellow countrymen to paint the countryside, and Rubens was familiar with the charming *paysages* of such masters as Joachim Patinir. But Rubens lived in an epoch when restraints and rigidities had given way to soft lights and velvety shadows, melting one into another. Since Rubens, the same spirit has dominated painters of landscape like John Constable, Pierre Auguste Renoir, and André Derain. As we look about us today, we find that there are many artists who are striving to revive this very style of Rubens, as though it were a natural culmination of the peculiar orientations of modern French painting. Rubens is one of the prototypes of the Romanticism of 1939.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Dwelling in the Kingdom of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN JESUS ENTERED upon his public ministry, according to Mark (1:14, 15), he "came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God, and saying, . . . the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel." And he fulfilled his mission as a teacher of righteousness, revealing a spiritual kingdom, founded on Truth, and working to the ends of spiritual redemption. He understood and revealed God as Father, and existence as spiritual, and upon these truths he founded his gospel. He taught a new way of living, which was based on selfless love. He appealed to the hearts of men, that their lives might be transformed through spiritual love and purity, and that they might experience the harmony of real being.

Jesus taught that the spiritual kingdom is here and now, and he showed men what it was necessary for them to know and to do, in order to enter therein. Although to the general human view his work appeared to end in failure, he knew that he was establishing for all humanity the heavenly kingdom which should never cease, but which should become increasingly recognized. When he was asked when the kingdom should come, he said (Luke 17:20, 21), "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: . . . for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." His life exemplified this concept of the heavenly state, and of God's perfect will for good. And knowing the truth about God, and man in His likeness, he was empowered to overcome sin and sickness when men came to him for help, and to leave for all the teaching which should enable his followers to do the healing work.

His gospel continues to leaven human consciousness, and today his teaching is known throughout the world as the way of salvation from sin, sickness, and death. In the present time, when the world is shaken by the crashing and changing of material kingdoms and governments, men may ask when the reign of Love will come. And all who have grasped something of the meaning of Jesus' teaching will hear the voice of Truth saying, "The kingdom of God is within you." The supremacy of good has been revealed anew in the present age through Christian Science. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 576): "This kingdom of God 'is within you,'—is within reach of man's consciousness here, and the spiritual idea reveals it. In divine Science, man possesses this recognition of harmony consciously in proportion to his understanding of God."

The great need of men everywhere, then, is to know God, to understand His nature and the nature of the real man, who abides in the realm of Spirit. Jesus revealed God as Father, the Father of all. And he spoke of love as natural to the children of God. To his disciples he said (John 15:12), "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you." This was the rule which he applied in his own living, and this was what he required of his followers as the only proof they could give that they knew God as Father, divine Love. And later on, John tenderly reiterated the admonition (I John 4:7, 8), saying: "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love."

In order to realize the harmony of true being we must come to know God as the divine Principle of all that truly exists. And in this realization is found the only way of escape from the inharmonies and woes, the suffering and strife, of so-called material living which are observable throughout the world. Speaking of God's love to men Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154): "It is the purpose of divine Love to resurrect the understanding, and the kingdom of God, the reign of harmony already within us. Through the word that is spoken unto you, are you made free. Abide in His word, and it shall abide in you; and the healing Christ will again be made manifest in the flesh—understood and glorified."

Only in the false sense of existence as material are to be found the discords which have darkened human experience. In the realm of reality all is harmoniously governed by divine Principle, Love. Knowing God as Love, abiding by the rule of Love, each one may begin today to enter into the true sense of heavenly harmony, whereby the sins, sicknesses, and sorrows of material sense are overcome, step by step. It is this understanding of Love which overcomes fear—fear of lack and limitation, fear of disease, fear of war. It is looking to the spiritual kingdom, seeking spiritual ends, living the truth, that frees one from the bondage to the illusions of material sense. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

These Two

I thought I wanted this—
A calm clear lake, sky-shadowed in the night,
Reflecting hills and holding stars awhile,
I thought I wanted this—and then
I saw the sea.

The heartbreak stillness of a lake at dawn is sweet,
And yet the magic breeze of morning filled with salt
Is calling me;
And pounding waves have brought real rapture to my heart,
New challenges I had not felt before.

And so between these two I stand.
The quiet lake serene and sure,
The sea I love—and never understand.

JEAN WRIGHT

Uzturēšanās Mīlestības valstībā

(Tulkots raksta par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusstejā angļu teksta)

Kad Jēzus iesāka darboties atklātībā, kā teikts Markusa evangelijā (1:14, 15), viņš "nāca uz Galileju, sludinādams Dieva evangeliumu, sacīdams . . . Dieva valstība ir tuvu atnākusi! Atgriežaties no grēkiem un ticat uz to evangeliumu." Un viņš piepildīja savu misiju kā taisnīguma skolotājs, atklājot uz Patiesības dibinātu garīgu valstību un darbojoties nolūkā panākt garīgu pestīšanu. Viņš saprata un atklāja Dievu kā Tēvu un eksistenci kā garīgu, un uz šīm patiesībām viņš dibināja savu evangeliju. Viņš mācīja jaunu dzīves veidu, kas bija pamatots uz nesavtīgu mīlestību. Viņš griezās pie cilvēku sirdīm nolūkā, lai viņu dzīves tiktu pārveidotas ar garīgu mīlestību un šķīstību, un lai tie varētu piedzīvot īstās esamības saskaņu.

Jēzus mācīja, ka garīgā valstība ir šeit un tagad un rādīja cilvēkiem, kas tiem nepieciešami zināt un darīt, lai tajā ieietu. Kaut gan vispārīgam cilvēciskam skatam likās, ka Jēzus darbs beidzās neveiksmē, viņš zināja, ka viņš visai cilvēcei nodināja debesu valstību, kura nekad nebeigsies, bet gan arvien vairāk tiks atzīta. Vaicāts, kad šī valstība nāks, viņš atbildēja (Luk. 17:20, 21): "Dieva valstība nenāk ārīgi nomanama: . . . jo redzi, Dieva valstība ir iekš jums." Viņa dzīve bija piemērs šim jēdzienam par debesu stāvokli un Dieva pilnīgo gribu attiecībā uz labo. Un zinādams patiesību par Dievu un cilvēku Viņa līdzībā, Jēzus bija pilnvarots pārvarēt grēku un slimību, ja vien cilvēki griezās pie viņa pēc palīdzības, un atstāt visiem mācību, kas lai dotu viņa sekotājiem spējas darīt dziedināšanas darbus.

Viņa evangelijs turpina raudzēt cilvēcisko apziņu, un šodien viņa mācība ir pazīstama visā pasaulē kā pestīšanas ceļš no grēka, slimības un nāves. Patreizejā laikā, kad materiālo valstu un valdību sabrukums un nepastāviba satricinājuši pasauli, daudzi varētu vaicat, kad reiz valdīs Mīlestība. Un visi, kas kaut cik sapratuši Jēzus mācības nozīmi, dzirdēs Patiesības balsi sakam: "Dieva valstība ir iekš jums." Mūsu laikmetā labuma visaugstība ir no jauna atklāta caur Kristīgo Zinātni. Savā teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Sveto rakstu atslēgu, 576. lpp.) Mary Baker Eddy raksta: "Šī Dieva valstība 'ir iekš jums'.—ir sasniedzama cilvēciskai apziņai šeit, un garīga ideja to atklāj. Dievišķigajā Zinātnē cilvēkam ir šī harmonijas atziņa apzinīgi tai samērā, kādā viņš saprot Dievu."

Cilvēku lielā vajadzība itin visur tad nu ir, pazīt Dievu, saprast Viņa dabu un īstā cilvēka dabu, kurš mājo Gara valstībā. Jēzus atklāja Dievu kā Tēvu, kā visu Tēvu, un runāja par mīlestību kā dabīgu Dieva bērniem. Saviem mācekļiem viņš sacīja (Jāņa 15:12): "Šis ir mans bauslis, ka jūs viens otru mīlējat, itin kā es jūs esmu mīlējis." Šis ir tas noteikums, ko viņš pielietoja pats savā dzīvē, un to pašu viņš prasīja no saviem sekotājiem kā vienīgo viņiem iespējamo pierādījumu tam, ka viņi pazīst Dievu kā Tēvu, dievišķīgo Mīlestību. Un vēlāk apustulis Jānis maigiem vārdiem atkārto šo pamācību (1. Jāņa 4:7, 8), sacīdams: "Mīļie, lai mēs cits citu mīlējam, jo mīlestība ir no Dieva, un ikviens, kas mīlē, tas no Dieva ir dzimis un atzīst Dievu. Kas nemīlē, tas Dievu neatzīst; jo Dievs ir mīlestība."

Lai īstenotu patiesās esamības saskaņu, mums jāatzīst Dievs kā visa tā dievišķigais Princips, kas patiesi eksistē. Un šinī īstenošanā atrodams vienīgais ceļš kā izbēgt no tā-sauktās materiālās dzīves nesaskaņām un posta, ciešanām un kildām, kas novērojamas visā pasaulē. Runādama par Dieva mīlestību uz cilvēkiem, Mrs. Eddy saka (Miscellaneous Writings, 154. lpp.): "Dievišķigās Mīlestības nodoms ir celt augšā saprašanu un Dieva valstību, harmonijas valdību, kas jau ir mūsos. Ar vārdu, kas uz jums runāts, jūs esat atbrīvoti. Paliekat Viņa vārdā, un tas paliks jūsos; un dziedinošais Kristus atkal tiks izpausts miesā—saprasts un godināts."

Vienīgi nepareizā jēdzienā par eksistenci kā materiālu sastopamas nesaskaņas, kas aptumšojušas cilvēcisko pieredzi. Īstenības valstībā visu saskanīgi valda dievišķigais Princips, Mīlestība. Pazīstot Dievu kā Mīlestību, turoties pie Mīlestības noteikuma, ikviens var šodien sākt saprast patieso debesu harmonijas jēdzienu, ar ko materiālā sapräta grēki, slimības un bēdas tiek pārvarētas soli pa solim. Šī Mīlestības izpratne ir tā, kas pārvar bailes—bailes no trūkuma un aprobežojuma, bailes no slimības, bailes no kara. Raudzīšanās uz garīgo valstību, tiekšanās pēc garīgiem mērķiem, patiesības dzīvošana ir tie, kas atbrīvo cilvēku no kalpības materiālā sapräta iluzijām. Mrs. Eddy raksta (Science and Health, 242. lpp.): "Ir tikai viens ceļš uz debesīm, saskaņu, un Kristus dievišķigajā Zinātnē rāda mums šo ceļu. Tas ir nepazīt nekādu citu īstenību—neturēt nekādu citu dzīvības apzinu—ka labo, Dievu un Viņa atspoguļojumu, un pacelties pāri tā-sauktiem jutekļu sāpēm un priekiem."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Sir Walter Spoke for Simple People

MANY WRITERS HAVE, in fact, surpassed Scott in the accurate portrayal of the manners, including the sentiments, of a past age. Few have equalled him in giving the impression of real life and character in such a wide range of period, of locality, of rank, of idiosyncrasy, from the Crusades to his own day, from the Shetlands to Byzantium and Palestine, from Kings and Captains to peasants, beggars, and rogues; . . . Wherein Scott fell short was not through carelessness in any of these details, which are matters of small importance if we get truth of character and passion. The chief limitation to his popularity today is in the field he has chosen for his own—the field of passion and character. Like Shakespeare in so many respects, the ebullient creativeness of his genius, the wide range of his sympathies, the charm of his genial humour, the wisdom of his criticism of life, the poetry that pervades his best prose and wells out in his lovely lyrics, he lacks almost entirely Shakespeare's command over the great passions of the heart; almost entirely but not altogether, for if he is no great hand at lovers or in portraying the passions, whether of ambition, revenge, or religion, in his great historical characters, he can express, as Shakespeare perhaps could have done but never has done, the simpler but no less strong passions of simple people—the grief of the Mucklebackits, the devotion of Jeanie Deans, the single-minded, passionate determination of the Porteous mob, the generous indignation of Meg Merrilees over Ellangowan's expulsion of the gypsies. . . .

But the finest example of Scott's power to put into the mouth of simple people words expressing what they feel, if perhaps they could never have so expressed themselves, is Jeanie Dean's appeal for her sister's life to Queen Caroline. As an example of a poet's power to find words for a great occasion, an historic occasion of which no record is extant that can do more than give a general indication to the poet, it is comparable to Shakespeare's expansion of Plutarch. . . .

For Scott his lovers and their adventures provide merely the occasion for a vivid picture of scenes illustrating the historic episode as his imagination conjured it up from his knowledge of the period and his interest in life and human nature. . . . The hero will always be a man of principle. Scott's direct line of descent, if that counts for anything, is from the picaresque romance, Defoe, Fielding, Smollett. He delighted his readers by giving them the same sense of real life but in a more romantic setting of place and time, with more varied and exciting characters and less of that lowest side of life which had been essential to the early picaresque novel in its reaction from the lofty heights of the Amadis romances.—SIR HERBERT GRIERSON, in "Sir Walter Scott, Bart." (London: Constable. New York: Columbia University Press.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1939

Saltonstall's Plea Brings Flood of Economy Letters

Immediate public response to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appeal for support of his economy recommendations and for further suggestions from the taxpayers was forthcoming today when hundreds of letters and telegrams poured into the State House endorsing the Governor's economy program.

The Governor's appeal last night sent Massachusetts citizens, particularly citizens from the western part of the State, scurrying to paper and pen to express approval of the Governor's efforts to cut Massachusetts' governmental costs.

The majority of the letters and telegrams came from Springfield, Northampton, and Worcester.

The Governor brought his problems to the people last night in a radio address, giving an account of his stewardship since he assumed office in January. The keynote of his address was economy. He pointed to the cuts he made in departmental budget requests, his demand that department heads appear before the Legislative Ways and Means Committee with economy proposals, and his own recommendations for budget reductions.

"Even now," he added, "it is not too late for us to effect even more savings if I can determine just how far you are willing to go. We cannot cut out costs unless we are willing to do without something. What services will you be willing to do without? Write a letter and tell me. If enough of you say the same thing, I will be glad to take action."

Program Offered by Taxpayers

Although the Governor made no mention of the program of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, the program provides specific recommendations which could be the basis for a series of taxpayer letters in answer to the Governor's request. The Federation's program calls for a $24,000,000 slash in the two-year budget.

The Governor's address has received favorable comment, particularly in regard to his invitation to the public to present further economy proposals.

During the speech the Governor pointed out that economy is a popular subject, but that when specific economies are advanced by public officials they are immediately subject for attack. The Governor cited one specific instance of a Worcester businessman writing in to demand more drastic economies in the budget after the budget was announced. Later when the Governor's economy program was submitted to the Legislature, the same individual wrote a telegram saying, "Withdraw all future support if you permit closing of Worcester Teachers College." The college closing was one of four the Governor recommended as an economy item.

"Economy is all right so long as it applies to someone else, seems to be his slogan," the Governor added. "My reply to this gentleman is: 'Sir you can't have your cake and eat it too.'"

Steps to Lighten Burden

The Governor pointed out 15 specific steps he has already taken to lighten the governmental expense load on the public through greater efficiency. Among those were included:

Appointment of a new State Commissioner of Education; a new chairman of the State Appellate Tax Board who has appointed three man to do work formerly done by eight men; reorganization of the State Racing Commission; revamping of the Unemployment Compensation Commission to reduce cost and speed benefit payments.

Furthermore, the Governor said that the work of liquidating closed banks is now being done by 30 employees instead of 130 workers, as formerly. The State Milk Control Board "is now in the hands of the dairy people," the Governor stated, whereas previously not a single member of the board "had ever milked a cow."

He pointed out that the bookkeeping system of the State is being investigated for the purpose of obtaining a saving of $500,000.

The practice of granting pardons without study by the Parole Board has been wiped out, he said.

Must Pay Off Old Bills

Blame for the tremendous rise in governmental costs between last year and this the Governor laid upon the shoulders of his immediate precedessor, Charles F. Hurley. Mr. Saltonstall declared:

"You and I started out this year with a load on our backs made heavier during each of the last 18 years by former legislatures and former governors adding to the cost of state government. This year $10,000,000 of the increase in our budget is traceable to 1938 alone. Governor Hurley left just $15,000 in my cash drawer. Last year he had $4,300,000 in free cash.

"There was an additional $1,500,000 for debt service incurred because of the hurricane. And there was a $5,000,000 increase in our welfare reimbursements to cities and towns for money that had already been spent by them. These bills must be paid by us. We have no alternative. But it means that we must curtail services which may be all right when we are comfortably well off, yet can be eliminated in times of stress.

"We have reached a breaking point in our State finances. Local and State Government is now costing us about $440,000,000 a year. The great bulk of this expense is local. Four fifths of this staggering total is spent by the cities, towns, and counties. Only one fifth is spent by the State Government. Naturally, the greatest volume of savings must come in the operation of our local governments. I believe that most of our mayors and selectmen understand this only too well and are doing their best to reduce expenses."

Hurley and Cahill in Damage Suits

Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and the chauffeur for Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill are defendants in suits filed today as the result of automobile accidents.

Mr. Hurley was sued for $46,000 by Hyman A. Skiest and his family of Worcester. They claim damages resulting from an accident in Wellesley on Oct. 12, 1937, when, they allege, a State Police truck driven by Lewis Berube lost a trailer it was pulling. The trailer, they claim, jumped over the center parking and collided with the Skiest car.

Since this trailer contained a lighting plant that was being taken to Governor Hurley's Cambridge home, Mr. Skiest maintains the driver was employed in a personal service for the Governor, hence is subject to claim.

Lawrence Crozier, driver for Lieutenant Governor Cahill, was sued for $5,000 by Cosmos Ciccariello of Newton as a result of an accident last Feb. 21 on the Worcester Pike in Wellesley. Mr. Ciccariello claims his car had run out of gas and was stalled when hit by the Lieutenant Governor's machine.

Both cases will be heard in Central Worcester District Court.

Probe Trail Splits On Worcester Fire

WORCESTER, Mass., April 21 (AP)—Widely split in their theories, investigators into the fire in which three prisoners perished at the Worcester County Jail last night, were pushing their probes today in an effort to reach a common cause.

State investigators leaned toward faulty electric wiring as a possible cause, while county and city probers looked on careless smoking or careless use of matches by one of the prisoners, as the cause.

State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity, who conducted a probe early this morning asserted that he did not believe it was caused by careless use of matches, an early theory, and his department was investigating all sources which might indicate faulty wiring in the 120-year-old jail.

Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau, head jailer, said the blaze was discovered in a padded cell occupied by John Raskett, who was serving time for drunkenness, and launched an immediate investigation. He absolved guards and trusties from blame.

Only four of the 18 cells in the section, termed by the prisoners as the "Back Bay," were occupied, and Raskett was the only one to escape. The others were suffocated.

Seventy-seven men confined in the upper sections of the wing were removed to safety. The prison held 224 inmates in all, including 16 women. The cells were of an old type, which had to be opened one at a time.

S. A. R.'s Aim: Defend Democracy

More than a "lineage group," the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is actively endeavoring to halt the boring "termites that are destroying the foundation of the Constitution of the United States," Arthur Chase Dow, Jr., newly elected President, declared at the Golden Anniversary meeting and banquet of the Society, held at the Harvard Club.

Mr. Dow was selected at a business meeting which preceded the banquet. Chosen to serve as vice-presidents were Norman Sherin Rose, Irving Strong Brooks and George Edward Norton, Jr. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart was elected as historian; Roy Lister Chase, Secretary; Arthur Rodney Taylor, Treasurer; George Fairbanks Partridge, Registrar, and William Jason Holbrook, trustee.

Among the guests at the head table were Richard E. Coe, Vice-President General of the National Society of the New England District; Ernest E. Rogers, past President General of the National Society and General Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the coming National Congress in New London, Conn.; Roy A. Evans, President of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Maj. James W. H. Myrick, Governor of the Massachusetts Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and Brig.-Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, U. S. A.

The guest speaker was Lieut.-Commander H. F. Fultz, U. S. N. He stressed the importance of the engineer officers and crew on board ship.

Housing in Holland

An illustrated talk on the success of both public and private housing in Holland with special reference to tenants' co-operative housing projects will be given by Jan Bommer, prominent Dutch authority and visiting lecturer of the National Public Housing Conference, at a Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston luncheon to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, April 27.

Token in Effigy

How Nebraska Does It

America's Utopia has been found by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

It is the State of Nebraska, where there is no bonded debt, no sales tax, no income tax. And the Omaha Chamber of Commerce is telling the world about it by printing effigies of sales tax tokens, such as are used in some states, but making it plain that such kind of money is no good in Nebraska.

Mr. Bloomfield "discovered" the "token" in his study of sales taxes in all parts of the United States. The Omaha Chamber, he said today, is distributing these milk-cap size tokens, made of cardboard, to attract people from all parts of the United States to Nebraska, in view of the burden of the sales tax in the states where it is applied.

Harvard Official Says He Attended Tutorial School

Unexpected cold water was thrown on the Harvard Crimson's one-newspaper crusade against the Harvard Square tutoring schools when Gaspar G. Bacon, a member of the University's Board of Overseers—the highest governing body of the institution—admitted that he was a patron of such schools. Mr. Bacon, who is also a former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, advised, however that the whole situation be "thoroughly investigated."

Mr. Bacon admitted that he has attended reviews in a government course several times within the past scholastic year, and stated that he "had no idea of the existence of any illegitimate practices on the part of the tutors in Cambridge." The Overseer, who is continuing his education by taking courses at both Harvard and Boston University, confessed he missed several lectures on account of illness and went to a Massachusetts Avenue tutoring school to get notes on the material he missed.

The Crimson, which has been taking its "educational clean-up" campaign with unusual sincerity, gave Mr. Bacon's statements a prominent position in this morning's edition, presumably to show the student body that the tutoring school influence extends even to Harvard's top administrative hierarchy. Editorially, the undergraduate paper admitted that illness was the sole justification for attending a "cram" session, but condemned Mr. Bacon's action by saying that if an Overseer of the University attends a tutoring school "he is giving his benediction to the tutoring racket. It is bad enough that Harvard is indifferent to the evils; but it is infinitely worse when an official representative condones them. Mr. Bacon's ignorance is hardly a valid excuse."

Ideas Will Beat Bullets, Boston Woman Judge Says

PORTLAND, Maine, April 21 (AP)—Because "ideas are more powerful than ammunition," Judge Jennie Leitman Barron of Boston, said last night, the democracies, through widespread education, would survive the challenge of Fascism.

"If you shoot a bullet it reaches its target and spends its force," Mrs. Barron told the Boston University Club of Portland. "But if you shoot an idea it gathers momentum as it goes from mind to mind."

Robot Stoker New Friend Of Coal Dealers

Research laboratories' developments resulting in a comeback for an ebbing industry.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The coal man is staging a comeback.

Unlike the organ grinder, the ice man and the street lamp lighter who admit their time has come and gone, the coal dealer has taken the problems of sharp competition from newly developed fuels into the research laboratory and come out with some interesting replies to those who count the heyday of the coal man a soon-to-be-forgotten memory.

"What do you mean . . . memory?" the coal dealers ask as they check over the sales volume on coal stokers last year which rose 50 per cent over 1937. And to go back a year farther, 1937 stoker sales increased 100 per cent over 1936. This is compared with a 30 per cent drop in oil burner sales for 1938 as opposed to 1937.

The story behind this rather amazing comeback of coal as a residential fuel is that of research by one of the nation's oldest industries which has asked no favors from its competitors dealing in oil, gas and electricity but has readjusted its ways of doing business, refined its products and developed its fuel burning equipment to meet modern demands for heating.

Gone Forever

True, the great lumbering coal wagons with their steaming horses and the soot-coated man with the shovel who took an hour to unload a few tons of coal in cellar windows have gone forever. These are chapters in the history of the coal industry that dealers as well as home owners are willing to forget. Today, huge rubber-tired trucks back up to homes and empty their loads of coal in almost the same time required for an oil delivery. But oil tanks hold only a two weeks' supply in cold weather, while the coal man comes only twice a year at the most.

Modern coal stokers provide automatic feeding and with the exception of an automatically discharged pailful of fine ashes every day or two in cold weather, coal burners require as little attention as oil burners. That is why 6,000,000 homes in the United States are today heated with coal, not to mention the millions of factories that cling to coal as the most economical of fuels.

Approaching several Greater Boston home owners using automatical coal stokers to heat their homes, this columnist found a general expression of satisfaction with their operation. One or two living in 11 to 12-room homes pointed out that they did get a bit of flydust in the cellars, probably because of the tremendous capacity of the boiler. Smaller home owners commented on the absence of dust. And all of them pointed to the extreme economy of coal burning, the uniform heat obtained and the fact that they can fill up the bin in the Fall and not have to think about fuel again at least until the middle of the winter.

Outlook Black

If coal manufacturers had been less progressive, oil and gas by now would have completely monopolized the home heating field. For during the 10 year period from 1925 to 1935, the outlook of the coal business seemed as black as the men who handled the shovels. Nearly 1,200 manufacturing plants in New England had switched from bituminous coal to fuel oil and hydroelectric power, not to mention the turning of new home owners to the convenience of automatic heating.

While this enumeration by the National Coal Association does not make any claims to completeness, it is said to stand as a striking commentary on the destruction of coal markets up to 1935. In terms of tonnage losses, New England had dropped more than 6,000,000

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Swings Piano Into Line

By a Staff Photographer

Alec Templeton
Voice and keyboard comedian

Mock-Classic Hour of Music Offered by Artist as Jester

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Alec Templeton, blind English concert pianist, musical satirist, and improvisator, who will give Edgar Bergen's Charlie McCarthy piano lessons in Hollywood on the evenings of June 11 and 18!—entertained the press at a recital in the State Suite of the Copley-Plaza this noon. Its like probably never will be heard in Boston again.

Here for a benefit performance in Symphony Hall this evening, contributing his services to aid the National Bureau for Blind Artists, Inc., the composer of "Bach Goes to Town" and "Mozart Matriculates" (which may have a première this evening), revamper of old masters, demonstrated how he "brings them up to date."

Running over the keys in this interview, in which the piano spoke for him, Mr. Templeton swung from his straight "Soldiers' Minuet" into a hilarious Sullivan's "Lost Chord" as Gilbert and Sullivan might have done it with the pompous boom—boom of the bass and the twittery female choruses of a "Mikado."

This was prelude to a one-man opera, "Jella Jello," in which the composer played the running accompaniment, and sang all parts, male and female. "Spaghetti" and "macaroni" recurred with great frequency in the Italian libretto, in which there was a terrific interpretation of throaty bassos and shrill sopranos.

All in Good Part

Reporters easily could understand the telegram which the pianist said he received recently in New York from a friend in Detroit, asking if he, Templeton, was listening in on the Metropolitan's opera broadcast. "It sounds just like you," the telegram said.

Mr. Templeton here took time out to explain that he was not burlesquing or ridiculing the opera. As composer and pianist he said he was devoted to the opera, cited favorites by Wagner . . . but was struck that too frequently the performances were "an awful nice." Melchior, Flagstad, and many others, he said, have enjoyed his "reproduction" of their work.

"They all laughed," he said, describing an opera party where they had gathered, "but each one looked at the other!"

"Portraits" came next on the impromptu program. Mr. Templeton explained that he had not "composed" any celebrities, as he had to know the persons he described in music intimately.

Bing Crosby, a friend, thereupon became the nearest thing to Bing's familiar "boo-boo-boo" of the Music Hall hour. Bob Burns, "a nice simple sort of fellow," got an amazing run of notes. 'That's the bazooka," said Mr. Templeton, forced to laugh himself.

Lest the session swing entirely to the ridiculous side, Templeton stopped playing long enough to justify his treatment of Bach, Mozart and the others he has popularized.

"I want to really make clear to serious music lovers and musicians," he said, "that I am not making fun of Mozart. This is still written in the style of Mozart, and this, Beethoven. (Here he played two compositions, definitely marked by "swing").

"I have not done any harm to the old man himself. Only here he's living in the year 1939."

"Bach Goes to Town" was taken apart.

"That's a genuine three-part fugue, just as old man Bach would have done it. There's the first voice (playing), there's the second, there's the third. There's voice on top of voice, bass, alto, soprano.'

His corollary to this was that for the musically uneducated layman there was a tune he could hum and still the best of Bach preserved.

Mr. Templeton by this time had warmed to his audience—he likes people tremendously — and climaxed the "recital" by giving his idea of Teddy Wilson doing a Bach phrase and then soaring to imaginative heights of a scene in which Johan Sebastian Bach wanders into a "jam session" of Benny Goodman and the boys, listens a while, then takes over the piano and runs off "After You've Gone" in pure swing, or bangs out a "Brandenberg" Concerto.

"Bach certainly would have had an 'American Suite." I can imagine him writing an American 'blues.' Firm, long fingers raced in a blur across the black and white keyes and the State Suite re-echoed to the Bach of 1939.

Tonight the composer will open with Bach's C Sharp Minor fugue, Handel's Fantasie in C, Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata, Rachmaninoff's Prelude in B Minor and the "Pagodes" and Toccata of Debussy. That half of the program over, he will invite the audience to suggest five musical notes and he will thereupon improvise compositions. Also, any four or five tunes suggested by the audience will be interpreted in the style of Bach, Mozart and other composers.

Bill Holds Candidate To Party of Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 21 — According to a bill sent to the Governor for his signature, it no longer will be possible for a candidate for public office to run on more than one ticket, though it will be possible for him to run with one Party and receive write-in votes under other Party designations.

Rivers Above Normal But Starting to Drop

Rivers in New England were swollen several feet above normal today as a result of recent rains and melting snow, but officials declared that most of them, including the Merrimack, had begun to recede.

Confidence was expressed by State observers that no overflow of any serious proportions would result. This fact was noted with especial satisfaction, since the Federal flood-control program has been held up through the winter by a controversy over States' rights.

The Merrimack rose within a few inches of the damaging stage at Concord, N. H., today and then slowly began receding as no rain fell. Snow was not melting fast enough to keep it at bank-full level.

The crest was reached early this morning, just below the flood stage of 12½ feet and would hold at that height for a few more hours, said Archibald D. Ross, meteorologist at the Weather Bureau.

Eleven and one-half feet above normal, and rising an inch an hour at Lawrence, Mass., the Merrimack swirled into the basement of the Pacific Worsted Mill but observers predicted it would crest late tonight far below the peak recorded in the destructive 1936 flood.

Water was knee-deep in the basement of the Pacifi Mill and 2½ feet from the basement windows of the American Woolen Company's Ayer Mill on the south side of the stream.

Officials of the Essex Company, who keep the records of the stream's height, said at 10 a. m. it was 11½ feet above the normal height of 7½ feet and would rise another foot and a half to 20½ feet before dawn tomorrow. They did not expect the freshet to cause serious damage.

Employees of the Ayer Mill began moving 500,000 pounds of wool from the basement to upper floors.

State Bank Workers to Be Reduced

Within a month the personnel of the liquidation division of the State Department of Banks and Banking will be reduced from 130 to about 30 employees, according to plans revealed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Governor also stated that William P. Husband, State Bank Commissioner, had assured him that all but three or four of the 18 closed banks in Massachusetts will be liquidated by the end of 1939. These banks, he said, have assets totaling $17,000,000 of which $9,000,000 is in real estate and $8,000,000 in tangible personal properties. However, the banks have an outstanding loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation totaling approximately $8,000,000.

The Governor added that with 130 persons supervising closed banks the 225,000 depositors are losing money every day.

Doyle Prods Employers on Reports

J. Edwin Doyle, Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, said today that he has inaugurated a system of subpoenaing employers' records and holding hearings at designated places throughout the Commonwealth, in order to bring the records of some 300 delinquent employers up to date, so that approximately 1,150 claims that are now being held up, can be paid.

Mr. Doyle explained that the new system is being operated under the direction of the Legal Department. It has proved effective already, he said. The first hearing dealt with 36 Greater Boston employers. It was held in the central office of the Division at 1 State Street yesterday.

Many of the employers to whom subpoenas have been issued filed reports at once, so that it was not necessary for them to be represented at the hearings.

Subpoenas are not issued, Mr. Doyle stated, until all other methods have been exhausted.

Delays in filing reports work an unnecessary hardship on people entitled to benefits, Mr. Doyle pointed out.

New 'Safety Liner' Leaves Quincy

Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, well-known Boston trial pilot, strode the bridge of the luxurious new liner Panama, as it sailed from Quincy this morning for New York City, where it will be officially turned over to its owners—the Panama Railroad Steamship Line—tomorrow.

Built at the Fore River Yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the $4,000,000 craft does more than comply with all the new safety regulations of the United States Government. A number of devices recommended by the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation have also been installed. The result is, it is claimed, that the ship is practically fire and sink proof.

The Panama will ply between New York City and the Canal Zone with an intermediate stop at Haiti.

State Comptroller Gets Clean Bill

George E. Murphy, State Comptroller, was cleared by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today of charges of possible irregularities in the conduct of his office.

The Governor disclosed that the State Police handwriting experts have reported that the signatures of Mr. Murphy on the warrants for payment of State bills were genuine, thus counteracting the previous report of a Boston firm of accountants that intimated that several signatures on State warrants were not those of Mr. Murphy.

The handwriting experts' report showed, according to the Governor, that "there was only one warrant that was not signed by Murphy." The Governor added that this was the warrant which Mr. Murphy previously had explained he had asked a subordinate to sign his name to.

Prohibition Party To Mark Founding

Founding of the Prohibition Party 70 years ago will be celebrated on Tuesday, April 25, by a conference and dinner to be held in the First Methodist Church, 35 Temple Street, Boston. The conference will begin at 2 p. m. and the dinner at 6 p. m., it is announced by the local committee in charge of the events.

Speakers at the conference will include Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, recent candidate of the Prohibition Party for President of the United States; Edward E. Blake of Chicago, National Chairman of the Party and editor of the National Prohibitionist, and Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, Mass., well-known economist.

The Prohibition Party, the committee's announcement declares, is the oldest minority party in the United States and has had a national ticket in the field for every election since its organization in 1869.

The conference being held in Boston is one of 70 scheduled for communities in all parts of the United States in observance of the 70th anniversary of the party. Party leaders hope that through them it will be possible to rebuild the organization in every State and to give Prohibitionists everywhere an opportunity to get together.

According to the National Prohibitionist, "The purpose of these gatherings is not merely to review the history and accomplishments of the party in the past, but to present to the public a present-day, forward-looking program for combatting the liquor traffic and creating a new, clean, honest party in American politics."

In its announcement of the Boston conference and dinner the local committee states "The vote of the party in the States where it was on the ballot in 1938 was largely increased, and its adherents were greatly encouraged by that fact."

Thomas Forecasts Fascism in U. S.

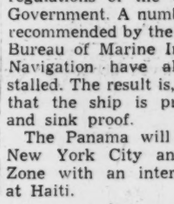
SALISBURY, Conn., April 21 (AP)—Norman Thomas forecasts the rise of a strong American Fascist movement within the next 10 years unless there is "marked improvement in unemployment and other social and economic problems amidst potential wealth."

"America has some elements of Naziism and Fascism and the right man at the right crisis can put them together in a pattern characteristically Fascist," the Socialist leader told the Salisbury Forum recently.

"If Fascism comes to the United States," he asserted, "it will not be because Germany conquered us, but because of the failure of our form of government to satisfy the demands of the people for national and personal security."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and mild this afternoon and early tonight, followed by cloudy and showers late tonight or on Saturday; lowest temperature tonight near 50; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southerly to southwesterly.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers Saturday and in extreme west portion late tonight; slightly warmer in the interior tonight, cooler Saturday.

Vermont: Showers tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler Saturday.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire: Showers beginning late tonight or Saturday, slightly warmer in the interior tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers late tonight and Saturday; cooler in the interior Saturday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh southeast shifting to southwest and west over central and south portions Saturday; showers late tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	46	Minneapolis	36	34
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	60	56
Chicago	46	44	New York	54	50
Denver	32	30	Norfolk	58	50
Helena	40	40	Philadelphia	50	44
Kansas City	42	42	St Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	64	54	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	66	58	Washington	48	46

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 21.
B—Minimum, April 20.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:20 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 12:32 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Light All Vehicles by 7:01 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Boston Opera House—
"The Women" comedy by Clare Booth. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"The Mikado," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow at 2:15. "The Gondoliers."

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday. 2:30.

Shubert—
Shakespeare's "Hamlet" starring Maurice Evans. 7. Matinee Saturday at 1.

Plymouth—
"The Lady Has a Heart," starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Joe E. Brown in "Flirting with Fate." 2, 5:10, 8. Also "St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 6:35, 9:30.

Repertory—
"Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris. Also "Wanted by the Police," featuring Frankie Darro. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

University—
Alice Faye in "Tail Spin." 3:15, 6:35, 9:55. Also "The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Exeter—
Cary Grant, Victor McLaglan and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Gunga Din." 1:30, 5:10, 8:50. Also "Sailing Along," with Gracie Fields. 3:25, 7:30.

Radio—Page 10

R. K. O. Boston—
"Let Us Live," with Maureen O'Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 10:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:25, 10. Also "Peck's Bad Boy With the Circus." 12:05, 3:55, 7:45. Stage show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:05.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Tremont—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn and David Niven. Also Henry Fonda in "Wings of the Morning." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor M. McLaglan and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Walt Disney Revenue." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"Within the Law," with Ruth Hussey and Paul Kelly. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 9. Also "Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 4, 7, 10:10.

Normandie—
"Kentucky," starring Loretta Young and Richard Green. Also "Paris Honeymoon, with Bing Crosby. Tomorrow: "Gunga Din," with Cary Grant and Victor MacLaglen. Also "Off the Record, with Pat OBrien and Joan Blondell.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft and Ellen Drew in "The Lady's From Kentucky." Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:35. "The Eagle and the Hawk," with Cary Grant, Carole Lombard, Frederic March and Jack Oakie. Fenway 1:15, 4:19, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 6:59, 9:57.

Trans-Lux—
"The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, Joan Gardner and Mary Clare. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:10, 7:40, 10. Also "March of Time." 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:25, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring "Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 10. Also "Disney Review." 9:15, 11:30, a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:40, 9:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Ancient Egypt." Walt Disney cartoon. Floyd Gibbons. "True—Adventure Story." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Scollay and Modern—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," featuring Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Roland Young, Fay Bainter and May Robson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "The Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Uptown—
"The Three Musketeers," with Margot Grahame, Walter Abel and Paul Lukas. 2:10, 5:35, 8:40. Also "The Oklahoma Kid," with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. 12:45, 4:05, 7:10, 10:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Alec Templeton, English pianist. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Debut song recital by Enos Held, baritone. Alice Reilly at the piano. 8:30.

Other Events

The Barn—
"Nor All Thy Tears," presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. Assisted by the Contemporary Dance Group. Friday, Saturday 8:30, and Sunday afternoon.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Boston Commerce Gains Noted by Army Engineers

Log of the Port of Boston

Commerce is gaining ground, a survey by the United States Army Engineers disclosed today. Vessel arrivals at Boston, and craft passing through the Cape Cod Canal, were substantially greater in the first three months of 1939 than for the similar period a year ago, tabulations show.

Arrivals at Boston of domestic vessel trips totaled 1,326 for the three months, against 1,130 for the same time a year ago. Foreign vessel trips jumped from 363 in the first three months a year ago to 378 for that period of 1939.

Cape Cod Canal traffic in the three months amounted to 2,011 vessels passing through the waterway, against 1,682 for the same period a year ago. The jump in total net registered tonnage of these vessels was from 2,343,393 a year ago to 2,976,205 this year.

* * *

A federal ruling that threatened to drive passenger ships away from the port of Boston, has been rescinded as the result of an appeal sponsored by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Immigration officials ordered Boston inspectors to examine all New York destined passengers as well as those for Boston, when incoming passenger liners touched at Boston before going to New York. This meant, according to Mr. Davis, that in summer when trans-Atlantic travel is heavy, delay to the ships at Boston while New York passengers were being examined, would be so serious as to drive the ships away from this port.

Mr. Davis is today showing a letter from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, assuring him that orders have gone to Miss Mary Ward, immigration commissioner at Boston, eliminating the examination of New York passengers at this port.

* * *

Motor boat owners are warned today by the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation that their craft must be registered and numbered—much like the automobile ashore except that the registering process for boats is performed free of charge. Boat owners, it is pointed out, often confuse the numbering act with the motorboat act. The latter requires certain equipment to be carried.

* * *

Richard J. Sullivan, affiliated with the Boston office of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company for more than 20 years, has resigned to become General Agent in New England for the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, with offices at 80 Federal Street. J. L. Barnicle, of the traffic department of the American Hawaiian Line at Boston succeeds Mr. Sullivan as District Freight Agent.

* * *

Postage stamps commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal and the tenth anniversary of the inauguration of air mail between the Canal Zone and Chile, will be placed on sale by the Canal Zone Government July 15, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Collectors may send in orders before the stamps go on sale, and may get first day cancellations of the stamps if they send the money with addressed covers to the Postmaster at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Trustee Clarke Faces Third Suit

The third petition involving estates of which Arthur F. Clarke, Brookline attorney, is trustee, was filed today in Suffolk Probate Court. Mr. Clarke disappeared 10 days ago when a process for his arrest was issued because of his alleged failure to account for part of the $3,000,000 estate of Josiah H. Benton.

A second petition was filed against him shortly afterward as the executor of the $500,000 estate of Henry L. Nason, Back Bay banker.

Today's petition asked the Court to order Mr. Clarke to account for a $35,000 trust fund, for which, it was alleged, he has filed no accounting since 1912.

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Oratory and Marbles—Spring in Boston

By Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

Neal Marshall, Runner-Up

The Common was a very busy place yesterday. At Parkman Bandstand the Student Union and a group from various colleges held a "strike" against war. Flags flew, speakers roared, the place was aswarm with intense folk, fraught with all sorts of world-shaking causes. But under a nice elm just a few feet away, the Boston Park Department held its annual spring marble contest.

Wars may come and go; likewise strikes, but they fail to disturb American youth's absorption in marbles. The contest is very informal. In this picture, the photographer has caught a champion in action. Notice the assured stance, the superior smile, the delicate touch to the way the marble is held between thumb and forefinger.

Andy Priguglio, Champion

Seated on the ground, looking up with admiring eyes is the runner-up. Note the medal dangling from his sweater.

Spring has come to Boston Common for 300 years. It's a mellow place, full of talk, also marbles.

World Statistics On Distribution Sought in Survey

While plans are being formulated for the 11th annual Boston Conference on Distribution to be held Oct. 2 and 3, Daniel Bloomfield, founder and director of the conference, has prepared complete sets of the proceedings of the special conference about a world census of distribution that was a part of the meeting last September.

Copies are being sent throughout the world to facilitate the gathering of world data. Dr. David R. Craig, Vice-President of the American Statistical Association, and chairman of the conference, in the foreword of the report points out the need of facts in the shaping of policies in the field of distribution.

The source of the facts, their reliability, how to obtain and interpret them are questions discussed at the 1938 conference, he said. Excerpts from the discussion are given in the report, disclosing for the first time, the comment on the census idea.

Only one effort at a census of distribution had been made in Europe, it was stated, and that was in Eire. Napier Baliol Scott of Harrods, Ltd., London, told the meeting that only recently have Europeans begun to appreciate the value of figures in distribution and retailing, although they have collected information about the heavy industries for some time.

In England, he said, the idea of the census has not yet really taken hold. The retailer is frightened of it, especially the small retailer. Italians and Germans can get what information they want, and their problem is to know when to start and how far to carry their first census. The Italians have decided to take a census of distribution in 1940, Mr. Scott stated. Sweden contemplates a census of distribution in 1941, it was reported by Anders Hedberg, of Stockholm, Sweden.

Seven Stages in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 21—Colorful scenes of New Hampshire's history, depicting the influence of everyday work, play, and leisure on the seven major periods from the early New England Indians to the modern, will be enacted before the annual Mothers' Day gathering at the University of New Hampshire, May 13.

It will be the annual pageant—this year a repeat performance of the highly successful "New Hampshire — Queen," first presented in 1935 as an original script by Shirley Barker, a graduate of the class of 1934, and nationally known for her collection of verses "Dark Hills Under." The musical theme is from compositions by New Hampshire's Edward MacDowell, Walter Kittredge, John Holmes, Maurice Kauffman, and Robert Manton.

Opening with the crude but colorful Indian life of the 1600's, and showing intricately woven baskets and blankets, the festival will present later the Puritan surroundings of 1650 with the familiar quilting frames and quilts; the Colonial era of 1750 with its powdered wigs and ruffles; followed by the husking bee period of 1800, the day of bright bonnets and overalls; the singing school era of 1870 characterized by the bespectacled singing master; the "gay nineties," and finally the modern day of athletic womanhood actively participating in all fields of sport.

Under the supervision of Miss Margaret R. Hoban, Director of Physical Education for Women, a cast of over 200 is in rehearsal.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of the total of 322 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedules will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Thursdays, inc., 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1360kc.
New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), WIXAL, and its companion transmitter, WIXAR, 15.13mc (19.8m).
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 2:45 p. m.; Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, 9:15 a. m., and 5 p. m., Sundays, 3 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 7:40kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Daily, 11:15 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m. WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m. 11.79mc (25.4m), W1XAL, and its companion transmitter, W1XAR, 15.13mc (19.8m).

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.45mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc., 49.96m.
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5:45 p. m., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5A, 11.70mc., 25.64m.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Saturday, April 22

(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

2:00 p. m.—Good Will Program to Holland.
3:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation."
4:00 p. m.—World Youth Speaks: Conducted by Prof. Carlton A. Wheeler, Tufts College.
4:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music."
5:00 p. m.—Saturday Afternoon Variety.

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Republicans Ban Race Track Jobs In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 21—The Republican State Central Committee has divorced political patronage from the Narragansett Racing Association track and the Democrats are expected to take similar action before the next summer meet, it was learned today.

I. Thornton Sherman, Chairman of the G. O. P. Committee, announced that his party had declined the request of the track officials to furnish a list of prospective workers. This announcement was not surprising to those at the State House because of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's pre-election statements which placed him on record as insisting that the track and politics be separated, in so far as the Republican Party was concerned.

This is a complete reversal in custom, as, since the track has been opened, the Republican and Democratic parties have usually placed approximately 500 men at the track, with 60 per cent of the number placed being members of the party in power.

"I made it known that the Republican organization would take no part in the employment of men at the track," Mr. Sherman said. "I feel that we have no more right to indorse men for positions at the track than we have to indorse men for positions in private industries. If Republican leaders want to recommend men to the track officials that is entirely a personal matter, but the organization itself will do no such thing."

John P. Hartigan, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said he had submitted a list of names to the Association upon request of the track management.

"I want it made clear that the Democratic organization did not request any positions whatsoever," he said. "The track asked me to submit a list of party-workers who wanted jobs at the track. I forwarded the names of men who had come to me looking for jobs at Narragansett. We did not ask for jobs."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 22

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when (if our family is any criterion) there is much talk around the family table about such things as allowances, and finances, and extra money. Not that this type of conversation is anything new . . . but this time it happens to be from young Horace. Because the baseball season has again dawned upon us.

Now naturally we know that a boy can indulge in the game even though he owns nothing more than a bat and a ball. But the idea is that here's a game in which "the clothes make the man" . . . and you can hardly expect Horace to do his best out there wearing his regular clothes, when the rest of the boys are all decked out in ever-so-official looking baseball togs! It's practically like asking you to play golf in a Hoover apron; or something. . . At least that's the way they look at it. So if you have any intention of parting with anything like $1.95 for this worthy cause . . . then let us tell you that Filene's has a complete outfit at that price. In fact there are seven pieces in it all together; and you certainly couldn't ask for more for your money could you? There's a bat, and a glove, and a ball, and a pair of pants, and a shirt and a cap! And that's not all . . . because just to make everything all the more fun there's also a set of those press-on initials that goes along, too. With which he can spell out the name of his favorite team . . . the Bees or the Red Sox (refer him to our sports department) right across the front of his shirt. It should utterly silence Horace . . . for a while, that is. Or if you have a little boy in your neighborhood who is forever doing errands and favors for you; this would be an excellent way in which to show your appreciation!

* * *

These Homemade Shoes Handsome

We still think women's fashions are fun, anyhow. And you will too, if you'll take a look at the pair of walking shoes we saw up at C. Crawford Hollidge's. No fooling, we've seen those shoes with the "spool" heels, but these shoes were equipped with heels that were for all the world like a couple of V's! The bottom one inverted so that it made the base. However, Mr. English soon satisfied our desire for a more "sane" looking shoe by bringing out several new pairs of those handmade "Delman" shoes. And where they good looking! Especially those patent leather pumps with the French heels. $18.50, and they look it! Their only bit of trimming is in the patent leather bow that's made right in with the shoe in front, where it forms the most interesting square buckle-effect, and then shoots right up and off the shoe into a draped bow. A bit on the Priscilla type, the bow is, with the 1939 "umph" thrown in for good measure. By way of the three rows of dark red stitching. And indicative of the many attractive Delmode numbers that they have to offer all the time; with quality and good taste as their keynote.

* * *

'Soapy Aquariums' Catch Children

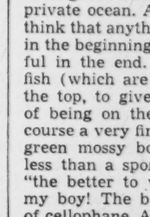
Maybe you've seen them already. But if you haven't, and you're looking for a gift for a baby, or even a child up to say, six or seven, then do try to see those darling "Soapy Aquariums" by Kerk Guild one of these days. Because they're without doubt one of the most fascinating ways in which to introduce soap to children that we've seen for many a day! At first glance it looks just like a good-sized round glass fish bowl with three fat gold fish swimming around in water, and surrounded with a bit of floating flora (or is it fauna?) with little shells on the slick green bottom of their own private ocean. And you'd hardly think that anything so decorative in the beginning could be so useful in the end. For the colored fish (which are suspended from the top, to give the appearance of being on their own!) are of course a very fine soap. And that green mossy bottom is nothing less than a sponge. . . which is "the better to wash you with," my boy! The bowl is of course of cellophane. All for the crackle of a dollar bill, too. Out at "The Anna Shoppe" in Brookline. Which is right there at Coolidge Corner, next to S. S. Pierce's.

* * *

Pony Name Cards Surely Are Useful

And while we're out in Brookline remind us to tell you about those little "Pony Name Cards" that you can order at Miss Ayre's Shop, which is right in the same block. They're absolutely the tiniest calling card you've ever seen, and you yourself could probably use them many times when your expensive engraved cards aren't necessary. But we were thinking of them particularly for children . . . to use to tuck into the "umpteen" birthday gifts they present every year at the "umpteen" birthday parties they attend. Fifty cents prints up a whole flock of them!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)



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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Network speakers	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brizade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Weather; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Vocal Varieties"	Richard Himber's Orch	News commentator	Vincentti Salon Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	
7:30 Buddy Clark's Musical Weekly	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Names in the News"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter" drama	"Don't Forget": quiz program	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"20th Century Music"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
8:15	NBC Jamboree: soloists; quartet; orchestra		Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Staley Players: dramatization
8:30 Burns and Allen; Ray Noble's Orch.			"Author! Author!": literary game	"The Argentines"
8:45				
9:00 Orson Welles and Gertrude Lawrence, N. Coward's "Private Lives"	"Plantation Party": vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club"	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15			"People's Quiz Club"	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	Will Osborne's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45	News dramatizations		Will Osborne's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00 "Grand Central Station": drama	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Boone County Jamboree": variety	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15	Rep. Ham. Fish, N. Y.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.		Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 Robert L. Ripley: vocalist; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Uncle Ezra"	Grav Gordon's Orch.	Dance Music
10:45	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	Teagarden's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	News commentator	Joe Brattain's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Featherstone's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jerry Franklin's Orch.

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"The Band Parade"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Ramblings"; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Organ Moods"	"Breakfast Club": soloists; orchestra	Network speaker	"Musical Memories"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Jimmie and Dick		Variations	"Musical Memories"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 National Hillbilly champions	"Cowboy Caravan"	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Studio speaker
10:15 "Serenade"	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Studio speaker
10:30 Junior Explorers	Barry McKinley, songs	"Radio Forum"	"The First Offender": dramatization	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"The Child Grows Up"	Armchair Quartet		"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conservatory of Music: concert by faculty members	"Music Internationale"	"Music Styled for You"	Organ recital	"Wild Azalias"
11:15	"Music Internationale"	"Music Styled for You"	"This Wonderful World"	"Wild Azalias"
11:30	Weather; music; talk.	Mass. State Federation of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Home Hour		U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	Rakov's Orchestra	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	News: "Checkerboard Time": stocks	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Man on the Farm"		"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Musical Varieties
12:45	National Farm and Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Music That Soothes"
1:00 Enoch Light's Or.	Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Local speakers	National Farm and	Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Local speakers	Home Hour	John Metcalf, baritone; violin; organ	"Merchants' Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 Rep. Mundt, S. D.	Little Variety Show: soloists; orchestra		Garden Club	Short Story Editor
2:00 Dramatization		Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Highlights, Halftones"	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:15 Dramatization	Ladybrook Choristers	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport commentator	Hour: 'The Gondoliers'
2:30 "Texas Rangers"	Segar Ellis' Orchestra	Glee Club recital	Sport reports	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:45 "Texas Rangers"	"It's Up to You": Dale	"Matinee in Rhythm"	"Accordianana"	Hour: 'The Gondoliers'
3:00 Hollywood Children's Hour: Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra	Baxter, m. c.; guests	"Golden Melodies"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:15	"This Is Radio": dramatic sketch	"Golden Melodies"		Sport reports
3:30		Orchestra; vocal trio; soloists	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:45	"This Is Radio": dramatic sketch			Sport reports
4:00 Sport comment	News: Club Matinee	Dol Brissett's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:15 Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	Dol Brissett's Orch.		Sport reports
4:30 The Dancepators	Club Matinee: variety	"Southwestern Stars": variety program		Sport reports
4:45 The Dancepators				Sport reports
5:00 Jack Marshard's Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Library of Congress	"Youth Meets Government": "Who Creates Public Opinion?"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "What Price America?": talk; drama	Chamber Music Concert		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Benny Carters' Orch.		Sport program	Sport reports
6:00 News Service	Dance Interlude	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Harvard Program	News; weather; music	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Sport comment; news	"Bandstand"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work"	Bernie Cummins' Orch	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:15	"Message of Israel"	Herbert Hadel	Bernie Cummins' Orch	Myles O'Malley's Orch
7:30 Folk Singers	"Message of Israel"	N. E. Federation of Men's Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 Studio speaker	"Jim's Question Bee"		"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:00 Johnny Green's Orch.: sketch	"Jim's Question Bee"	Tommy Rigas and Betty Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	Sari Vela, baritone	"America's Top Bands"
8:15	Woody Herman's Orch.		concert orchestra	"America's Top Bands"
8:30 "Professor Quiz: questions; answers	"Brent House": dramatic series	Variety Show: Neighbor Boys; chorus; orchestra	Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston	"America's Top Bands"
8:45				"America's Top Bands"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound": comedy; music	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks Johnson; W. Butterworth	"Britain's Position in International Affairs Since the War": Earl Baldwin	Variety program
9:15 "Saturday Night Serenade"	Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"; orchestra	"Hall of Fun": G. Jenkins' Orch.; guests		Variety program
9:30				Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45				Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade: vocalist; quintet; M. Warnow's Or.	Gian-Carlo Menotti's new Opera, "The Old Maid and the Thief"; NBC Symphony Orch.;	Arch Oboler's Plays: "Mr. Important"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15		"The Run of '89": dramatization	Freddie Fisher's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.			Secy. of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 "Opinions"				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	Robert Weede; Mary Hopple; M. Daum	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	News; weather; music	Weather Service	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:30 Henry Busse's Or.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Joe Brattain's Orchestra
11:45 Henry Busse's Or.		Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"

A résumé of week-end radio programs will be found on the Boston Amusements Page

Keen Competition in Markets Gives Moderate Food Prices

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Shoppers in the market places of Boston today found prices, in most cases, close to where they were a week ago. Keenness of competition, however, is seen in the efforts of suburban merchants to concentrate buying in neighborhood stores rather than in the big markets. Chain-system stores are more and more appealing for local business and offer inducements that vary with the locality.

Ducks, for instance, fresh natives, are put forth today in one suburban chain-system, as a Friday special at 16 cents a pound, the lowest figure noted by the writer thus far this season. The same store has another inducement for today, sliced bacon of a well-known packer at 19 cents a pound, positively the lowest figure in a long time. But, on the other hand, they have sliced swordfish at 23 cents while other chains ask only 21 cents.

In general, the staple items are unchanged in price. Beef continues rather high in the opinion of many shoppers, who frankly say they avoid buying it on the basis of cost. Winter lamb is still available around 25 cents a pound for legs, but spring lamb—now in the market—is 35 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall stalls and not too plentiful.

Pork is inexpensive and of fine quality. Pork loins at Faneuil Hall stalls are marked 23 cents and range up to 28 cents for fresh New England dressed loins. Chain stores commonly quote pork loin at 21 cents and a suburban unit offers a week-end special at 15 cents, which is marked "fresh eastern rib ends."

Seafood varieties are increasing, seasonally, and the supply of lobsters is improving daily. Larger shipments are arriving from Nova Scotia and prices are toppling from the peak recently reached. Live lobsters are now 45 to 60 cents, depending on size, while the lobster meat is $2.50 a pound. Fresh mackerel are on hand in limited quantities, the fishing fleet not having encountered any large runs yet. Fresh western salmon is offered at 45 to 50 cents a pound in downtown stores, with chilled at 25 to 35 cents. Fresh West Coast halibut is 25 to 35 cents, and fancy eastern shoals as high as 50 cents.

Vegetable varieties are increasing as the season advances. Faneuil Hall stalls offer spinach at 25 cents a peck; cauliflower, 25 cents a head and upward; California pascal celery, 30 cents a bunch; beets and carrots, 5 to 8 cents a bunch; California peas, 18 cents, and broccoli, 12½ cents a pound.

Strawberries from Louisiana are 15 cents a pint, and those from South Carolina 25 cents a quart. Chain stores are offering berries at two pint boxes for 25 cents. Pineapples are 25 to 40 cents each; Spanish type melons 60 cents, and Cuban watermelons $2.25 each.

Pound cakes of new maple sugar —once New England's No. 1 candy —claimed to be the "first run," are as low as 39 cents a pound and as high as 50 cents or even better.

Record Egg Production Keeps Retail Price Low

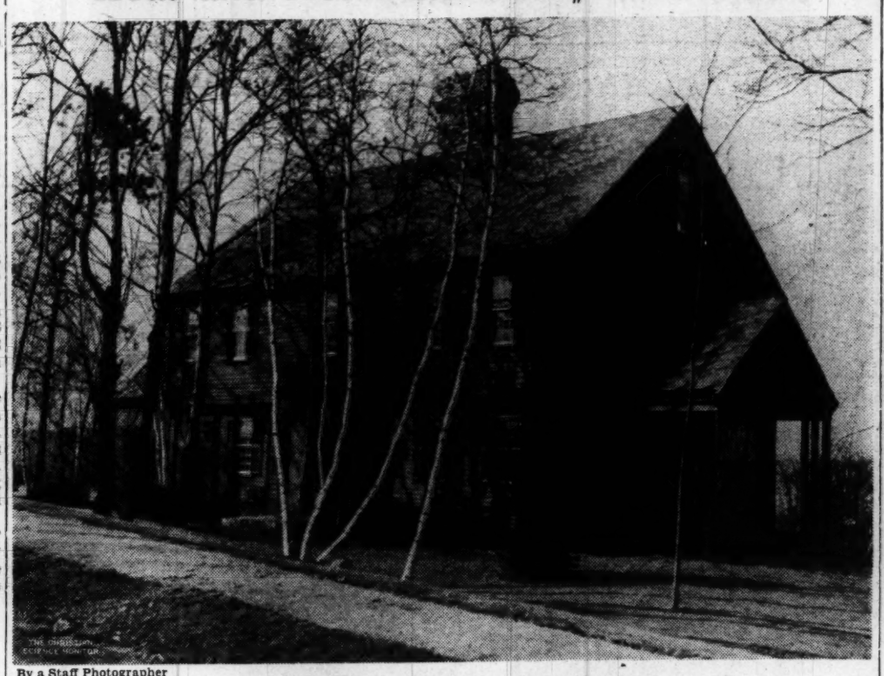
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., April 21—Here is why egg prices are so low!

United States hens, especially those in the northeastern States, for the first three months of 1939, have done themselves proud by turning in the largest egg production in years. Records show they turned in their greatest January performance in history. They beat the egg production per-hen record of January, 1938, by 8 per cent and whipped the 10-year average by nearly 50 per cent.

G. T. Klein of Massachusetts State College cites several reasons for this new high in productivity. Poultrymen are paying more attention to their birds' pedigrees than formerly and are demanding hatching eggs and baby chicks from hens with good production records. Feeding practices are improving, and this year's feed prices are so favorable that poultrymen can afford to feed liberally.

Heat and Hot Water for $150 a Year



By a Staff Photographer

10-Room House in Newton Countryside

Ship deck recreation room in basement and boys' bunk room on third floor. Hilltop view of all the Newtons. Is heated by electric furnace man burning coal. Requires no shaking, sifting or shoveling. The architects for this attractive proposition were Davis and Vaughan.

Robot Stoker Proves Friend Of The Coal Dealers

(Continued from Page 9)

tons of coal deliveries annually during that decade.

No wonder the coal dealers went into conference and headed for research laboratories to perfect their distribution systems and product. The result can be best expressed in the fact that whereas in 1920 it took three pounds of coal to generate one kilowatt of electricity, it now takes less than 1.44 pounds. Thus, coal burning costs were virtually cut in half.

The development of a so-called powderly-rice variety of coal has greatly improved the efficiency of coal stokers to the point where pails are now used instead of barrels to hold the ashes. A 10-room house in Newton Countryside is being heated for $150 a year including domestic hot water, according to builders. A six-room, medium-priced home in Dover has gone through three winters with coal heating for less than $100 a year. This family owner claims that the cellar is so clean that he frequently eats his meals there.

Other home owners insist that with coal they have saved 40 cents on the dollar as compared with other forms of heating. In addition, they cite coal as safe, non-leakable, and dependable. And there is no other fuel, they say, either solid or liquid, containing as many heat units per cubic inch.

* * *

Modern House

John E. Burchard, director of the Bemis Foundation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told this columnist today that the "modern house is on the way" chiefly because all the style stimuli at work upon the public is making the prospective home owner more and more susceptible to modernism.

Questionaires taken on the subject indicate the correctness of Mr. Burchard's prediction. But the modern house, he said, cannot be defined in terms of flat roofs, corner windows, concrete and Lally columns, since he felt that no revolutionary ideas yet in sight will solve the housing problems. But when the "modern tidal wave hits," he said, "there is considerable danger of complete obsolescence for existing types of construction."

Gain of 40 P. C. Is Reported In New England Home Buying

Threats of war in Europe have not deterred New Englanders from buying homes, according to Ernest A. Hale, President of the New England Federal Savings League, who completed a survey today showing that home buying in this section of the country is 40 per cent ahead of last year.

In Massachusetts, loans for new home construction were 30 per cent greater in March than in the same month a year ago, the survey revealed. At the same time, loans for the purchase of homes already built, in other words for older type construction, pushed up 42 per cent over March, 1938.

Mr. Hale found that all forms of mortgage loans from the purchasing of new homes and used homes to remodeling and refinancing of existing homes gained substantially over last year. Refinancing loans showed an 18 per cent improvement while remodeling and repairs called for expenditures 20 per cent greater than in March, 1938.

Other New England States showed even greater gains than Massachusetts excepting Connecticut where a 30 per cent rise in loans was recorded, and in New Hampshire which was the only State to fall behind last year. Rhode Island Maine and Vermont were so far ahead of the preceding year, however, that the general average of gains is figured around 40 per cent.

Looking forward, Mr. Hale predicted an improved showing for April as opposed to the corresponding month of last year and march of this year. Here again, however, he believed that the buying of homes already built by new families would exceed the buying of new homes by a good margin. This is a good sign, he said, since present market values are lowered by the tremendous number of used homes held by the banks in foreclosures.

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Sherwin-Williams Products
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Providence Misses Parking Meter Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21—The decision by the Rhode Island Supreme Court banning parking meters from the streets of Providence—for the present, at least—has added to the financial problems of the already hard-pressed City Treasury.

Collectors for the Police Department each night gathered about 8,000 nickels, on the average, from the meters lining the curbs in the downtown section. The City estimated annual parking meter revenue at $130,000, and inserted that figure in the annual budget as anticipated income.

With that source of revenue cut off, the City's hopes now rest with the Legislature, where two bills are pending which would empower Providence, or any other Rhode Island community, to install parking meters.

The Supreme Court ruled the Providence Board of Police and Fire legally was without power to install parking meters. Until a new law is passed, then, there appears to be no way that any community in the State can operate the parking devices.

A storm of protest greeted the meters when Providence installed the first few as an experiment two years ago. Many of the opponents dropped their protests, however, after several weeks of operation gave an idea of the revenue the City might expect.

Many motorists also ceased complaining when they discovered the meters helped clear the downtown area and made it easier to find parking spaces, if the motorist was willing to pay 5 cents for the parking privilege. The 5-cent fee entitled the motorist to park for 30 minutes or 60 minutes, depending on the location.

More meters were installed until 1,200 were in place.

At first the City divided the revenue with the parking meter manufacturer. The money paid to the manufacturer was applied toward the purchase price, and soon the meters were paid for in full and became the City's property.

Special patrolmen were assigned to keep the meters in repair and to collect the nickels.

Within 24 hours after the Supreme Court handed down its decision, the meters had vanished from the streets. Only the tops were removed and stored away. The "beheaded" pedestals were left standing, row on row.

About Face

Mayor John E. Collins campaigned last year on a program suggesting opposition to the meters and calling for a referendum by the voters to decide the issue. Now that the City is faced with a serious loss of revenue, however, the Mayor is leading the campaign for legislation that would permit Providence to put the meters in operation again.

Only one other Rhode Island community has tried parking meters. Westerly put them in for a while, but removed them after a long-drawn-out battle.

In Woonsocket, the Council has toyed with the idea for two years, and recently was reported on the point of authorizing a parking meter trial in the congested part of the City.

Principal argument against the meters is that they constitute an additional tax on motorists. Businessmen and automobile clubs have led the opposition in this State.

Waterbury Plan Progresses

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21 (AP)—A proposal for a referendum on the city manager form of government in Waterbury where Mayor Frank Hayes, Democrat, and other city officials are among 23 defendants now being tried on charges they conspired to defraud the municipality of more than $1,000,000, won speedy approval from the House yesterday and was sent to the Senate for final action.

A city manager charter and an administrative code which would supplant Waterbury's present governmental structure next January, if the voters approved the plan at the referendum Oct. 3, also were provided in two bulky bills whipped through the House without a dissenting vote under suspension of the rules.

The Senate will receive the measures today, but because of some incipient opposition centering around Senator George T. Culhane, Independent Democrat who headed a coalition ticket in the last Waterbury election and missed defeating Mr. Hayes by only 55 votes, leaders said they expected action to be deferred until next week because of the "Fightless Friday" agreement under which only noncontroversial matters are considered that day.

The action on the Waterbury bills came as the prosecution gained the right to cross-examine one of its own witnesses in the first court ruling of the kind since the Waterbury conspiracy trial started last November.

Simmons College Plans Open House

Simmons College will be "at home" on Saturday, April 29, when the public has been invited to inspect its buildings, laboratories and classrooms in the third Open House program presented by the college.

The purpose of the Open House is to demonstrate to parents, prospective students, alumnae and others interested, the Simmons plan of higher education for women, now in its 37th year, which aims at combining a solid cultural background with professional training in a variety of fields.

In accordance with the keynote of the program, "The Education of Women for Complete Living," exhibits, presented on all floors of the main college building at 300 The Fenway, will represent the several academic divisions of Simmons and the ten professional schools, including the two entirely graduate units, the school of social work and the Prince School of store service education.

City Club Adds 400 Members

In celebration of a third of a century of service as a leading Boston institution, the Boston City Club today held a special report luncheon at headquarters on 14 Somerset Street, as part of its three-week loyalty campaign among members to reaffirm the Club's history of service to the men of Greater Boston.

More than 400 additional memberships have been received during the first four days of the campaign, it was reported. Another luncheon is scheduled for next Friday, while a victory dinner will be held Saturday, May 6.

During the luncheon words of greeting were received from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. They sent the Club their hearty indorsement of the membership drive. A telegram wishing "all kinds of success in the campaign" was received from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts.

Schooner Flies Maine's 'First' Marine Insignia

EAST BOOTHBAY, Maine, April 21 (AP)—The auxiliary schooner, Dirago 2nd, flew Maine's first official marine design at its launching here recently. Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, whose gift it was, arranged to accord the schooner the honor of flying the first flag, although a legislative bill establishing the ensign as the official emblem of Maine boats does not become law until mid-June.

The 60-foot schooner was built for Charles van Sicklen of Northport, Mich.

Lobster Scarcity Puts Price In Maine at 75 Cents a Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Because of the severity of the winter and of recent wind and storm, scarcely a lobster has been obtainable here. The wholesale price has reached 70 to 75 cents a pound for large ones, 50 cents for chickens and 40 to 45 cents for culls.

Fisheries Warden Joseph R. Wallace says this is the first year lobsters have been shipped from this country back to Canada. Two loads were taken in March from Jonesport to Campobello, N. B., and two loads were also taken from the Grand Manan pound to the same place. Pounds of local dealers at Grand Manan, Friendship, Dyer's Island and elsewhere have been exhausted and cannot be restocked until there is a big improvement in fishing conditions.

Lobster fishermen have been catching from six to 29 pounds of lobsters a day this past winter, as compared to the 40 to 70 pounds they get in a normal year. One fisherman recently hauled 130 traps in a day and got only three lobsters. The next day he hauled them and got one lobster.

Early in February wholesale lobster prices went to 35 and 45 cents a pound. They rose to 45 to 55 cents in the middle of the month and as high as 65 cents late in the month. In March the price jumped to the level at which it now stands, the highest since the winter of 1918-19.

Groundfish prices have remained low, because the supply has been maintained by beam trawlers and vessels of the Boston and Gloucester fleets. The vessels have rarely been able to make two consecutive sets, because of the weather. This has caused them to incur bills and has put them in arrears.

Gill-netters have been fishing nearly all winter with line trawls and have not gone back to their nets, because fish are not running near shore. Small Hampton boats land occasional fares.

B. U. Group to Meet

Boston University students registered for the fifth B. U. Session in England this summer, will meet at the Copley Plaza Hotel tomorrow morning to hear George Dangerfield, literary editor of Vanity Fair, discuss "England: 1910-1939." The students are scheduled to take a two months' trip abroad, starting June 30.

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This man must be one who loves the country; one who loves trees, flowers, running brooks, bridle paths, ponds, and the deep woods—and one who, in turn, is looking for a new home.
To such a man, Chiltern Hundreds will, I feel sure, be a pleasant surprise. It lies in Weston and is a highly restricted community of American families, whose estates are valued from $19,000 to $29,000.
Speculative building is limited to a small hand-picked group of expert builders, and two houses of high quality, now near completion. In one, by Leonard Cooke, the keynote is spaciousness. A wide hall with a broad central staircase leading to a library at half-floor level features the interior layout. In addition to a large maid's room with bath on the second floor there is a room and bath on the first floor adaptable to either family or service use. The price is $23,000.
A house by Oscar Olson, at $26,500, will appeal to one who appreciates massive, rugged construction and attention to detail. The arrangement of kitchen butler's pantry, breakfast room and service quarters is exceptionally good and the planning of the game room and card room in the basement is most attractive.
These houses are open daily and on Sunday afternoons; or for private appointment, call WELlesley 2222.
DIRECTIONS:—Cross Commonwealth Ave. Bridge at Norumbega Park, continue on Route 30 eight-tenths of a mile to Ridgeway Rd., thence nine-tenths of a mile to the houses.
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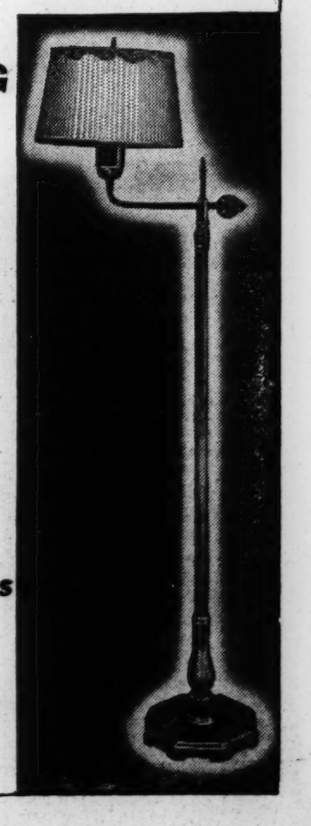

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Yawkey Ball Players Home for Long Stand—Bees in New York—Regatta Billed

Red Sox Scheduled For Eight Games at Fenway

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Satisfied that Lefty Grove can pitch again and win a dozen or more games this summer, the Red Sox opened an eight-day stand at Fenway Park this afternoon by playing Connie Mack's second-division Philadelphia Athletics. The Sox dropped their 1939 inaugural at Yankee Stadium yesterday, but secondary to the defeat was the courageous comeback hurling of "Old Man River," who left-handed the World Champs to seven scattered hits, two runs and a pair of walks.

It was not Grove's fault that the Yanks walked off the field with the initial game. A pitcher never worked harder and was more deserving of victory. But his mates probably over-anxious to give him support, fumbled every scoring chance against the right-handed Charley "Red" Ruffing.

Crucial Contest

Perhaps few fans in Yankee Stadium realized the importance of this game. Everyone knew, of course, that it was a comeback attempt for the veteran southpaw. But the chilled contest meant far more than that.

If Grove had failed miserably to check the bats of the potent champs; if there had been no zip to his fast ball and only a wrinkle in his curve, one of the greatest mound careers in the history of baseball would probably have been closed forever. For if the temperamental mountaineer had to go through the motions of pitching without at least a degree of his former effectiveness—well, there is no doubt he would shake hands with Joe Cronin and the other Boston players and turn, unwillingly, back to Lonaconing. Lefty is much too proud, and too well fixed financially, to stay around the American League after he is through.

Passed First Test

But the tall southpaw passed the initial test. He used that Yankee Stadium inaugural as a signal to American League hitters. "Old Man River" is still rolling along.

Of course, the Red Sox would like to win every game from the Yankees. If they expect to make serious gestures at the 1939 pennant they must maintain a superiority over the champs. And April triumphs are as big as those gained in September. But after Cronin and his mates had pulled off wet uniforms yesterday afternoon and returned to the hotel, the knowledge of Grove's successful comeback must have predominated within them. The defeat was overshadowed by the work of their ace. With the Mose back on the rubber they might win the pennant.

Has Young Team

The Athletics actually came to Boston in a tie for first place in the American League standing, but even Connie Mack admits that the situation is subject to change without notice. The Philadelphia leader has a young team still in the experimental stage, and although it is an outfit with possibilities, September will probably find it somewhere in the vicinity of the cellar. While the Yankees and Red Sox are dueling at the top of the league, the A's and St. Louis Browns will undoubtedly be having a hand-to-hand struggle at the bottom.

The Mackmen remain at Fenway Park through Sunday. On Monday, Bucky Harris brings his Washington club to the Jersey Street orchard for the start of a three-game series. On Thursday and Friday of next week the Fenway offers one of the most inviting attractions in baseball—a series between the Rex Sox and Yankees. Better reserve your seats today. If the Sox are able to take the Athletics and Senators in stride, Fenway will be jammed for those two contests with the world titleholders. In fact, it should be jammed anyhow.

Bees on Road

Having taken two straight from the Phillies here, the Bees were over in New York today for the opening of a short eastern road tour. After three games at the Polo Grounds over the week end, Casey Stengel moves his trucks to Brooklyn for three more and to Philadelphia for two. The Hub's improved National Leaguers return home one week from tomorrow, with the Giants as their guests. And Stengel is planning a rather cool reception for Bill Terry, who is probably aware by now that "Old Case" is still in the league.

Six U. S. Golfers Sail for England

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Charley Yates of Atlanta and "Trailer Bill" Holt of Syracuse, N. Y., sail in the Queen Mary today for England, where Yates will defend his British Amateur Golf Championship May 22-27 at Hoylake.

Yates and Holt form the vanguard of a six-man American invasion. Willie Turnesa, holder of the U. S. amateur crown, had been expected to play at Hoylake, but Willie definitely decided yesterday not to compete, and instead submitted his entry for the U. S. open at Philadelphia June 8-10.

Huskies Meet B. C. Tomorrow

Emanuel "Foxy" Flumere of Natick, veteran second baseman, will return to the Northeastern line-up tomorrow, when the Huskies face Boston College at Newton. Flumere was kept out of the first two games because of illness.

The Natick boy has had plenty of baseball experience. Two years ago he led the suburban twi-league in batting, and he is expected to be one of the most potent hitters on Coach Herb Gallagher's club.

The return of Flumere means that chunky Alex Struzziero will be moved to the outfield. Struzziero was one of the leading stickers in the game with American International last Monday, so Gallagher probably will find a spot for him some place.

Since the game with Tufts was rained out on the holiday the Huskies have three pitchers available. It is likely that Gallagher will divide the assignment among Charlie Foster of Lynn, Garnet Gibson of Salem, and Dave Gerry of Topsfield.

While the Husky varsity team is visiting at Newton, the B. C. freshman nine will journey to Huntington Field to meet the Husky Cubs. Wallie Sullivan of Cranston, R. I., one of the most promising freshman pitchers in this section, will do the chucking for the Huskies.

Dinghy Racers Meet at Brown Over Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21—Dinghy crews from 10 New England colleges will compete for a trophy and eligibility to enter the Boston Dinghy Club's regatta May 13 in a series of elimination races to be held here under auspices of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association tomorrow and Sunday.

Six races will be sailed daily in two divisions on the Seekonk River off the Brown University Yacht Club boathouse, beginning at 1 p. m. Brown's Yacht Club will be host to competing skippers. Entrants have been restricted to non-members of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association.

In past years the Boston Dinghy Club Regatta has drawn such a variety of college crews that competition was felt to be unequal. The week end races at Brown will eliminate all but the highest scoring colleges, which can enter the Boston tilt.

Each college will man two boats, with a crew of two. Invitations have been accepted by American International, Amherst, Boston College, Boston University, Middlebury, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Rhode Island State, U. S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, and Worcester Tech.

Penn Award to Diven

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP)—Charles W. Diven, Jr., of Sharon, Pa., yesterday received the University of Pennsylvania's Class of 1934 award established in memory of John J. (Bus) MacDonald. The award, a plaque and a wrist watch, was given to Diven as "that player on the varsity squad who most closely approaches the example of unselfish devotion to the sport that endeared MacDonald to his teammates." MacDonald was a basketball player.

Cornell Elects

ITHACA, N. Y. — Alan W. Vaughan of Western Springs, Ill., has been elected captain of the Cornell basketball team for the 1939-40 season. On the Cornell basketball team for the past two years, Vaughan played with equal skill at either guard or forward and was one of the mainstays of a strong team last season.

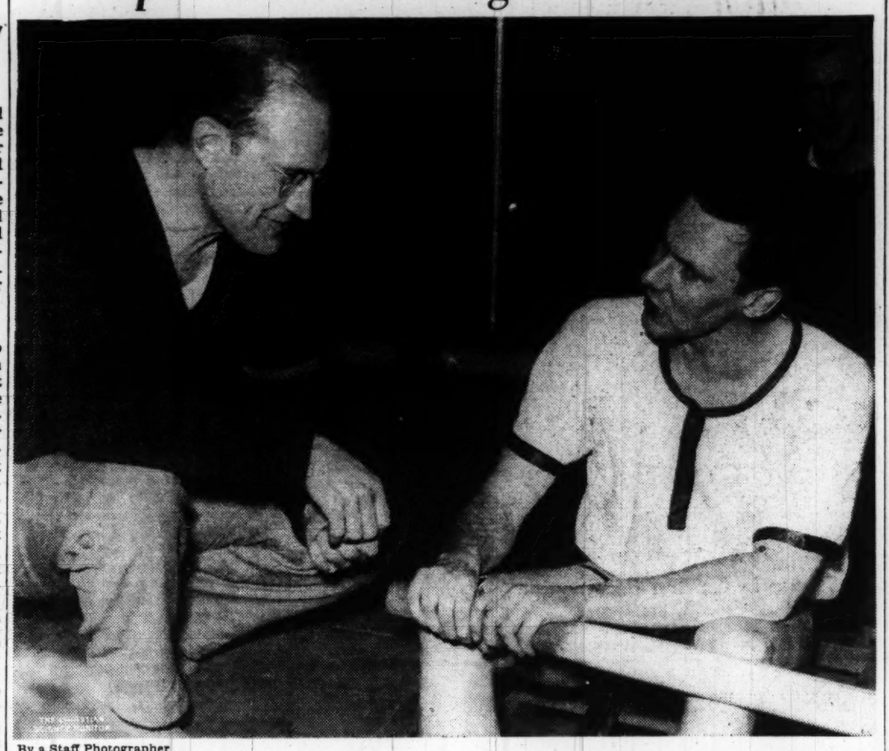
Princeton Elects

PRINCETON, N. J.—Al Vande Weghe, Princeton's ace backstroke swimmer, of Clifton, N. J., has been elected captain of the varsity swimming team. Vande Weghe succeeds Dick Hough, world breaststroke swim record holder.

Public Parks Tennis

NEW YORK—The National Public Parks Championship in lawn tennis will be conducted at Randalls Island from Aug. 14 to 21. Announcement of the dates was made by the New York Public Parks Tennis Association.

Open 1939 Crew Regatta Tomorrow



By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Dudley Talbot and Coach Tom Bolles of Harvard who open their rowing season in a varsity regatta against M. I. T., Princeton, Boston University and Rutgers on the Charles River tomorrow afternoon in the Rowe Memorial Cup Regatta.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins' Dinner Plans Progressing

Plans are progressing rapidly for the victory dinner to the Boston Bruins. The Boston Garden will house some 2,000 or more diners Saturday night, with the Bruin players and invited guests at the head table. All the Bruins except Gordon Pettinger will be present, and Frank Calder, President of the National Hockey League, has wired acceptance of an invitation.

The committee in charge of the affair reported a heavy demand for tickets, and has been assured of ample entertainment to round out an evening of hockey celebration such as the city never has experienced. Bill Cunningham, local sports columnist, will be toastmaster.

Head Table List

At the head table will be Art Ross, Weston Adams, C. F. Adams, Tack Hardwick, Fred Hitchman, Frank Calder, Mayor Maurice Tobin, Walter Brown, Win Green, Ray Lapham and Frank Ryan, along with the players.

The American Legion band that played throughout the hockey season will attend on tickets personally subscribed by Art Ross. They will play "Paree" to open the evening festivities and Harry Marchard's dance orchestra will carry on the balance of the evening's music. Professional entertainers from the various night clubs and shows will provide added attractions.

Tickets are on sale at the Boston Garden now.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK (AP)—Scooparade: Texas Tech's Red Raiders want to invade the East twice in 1940—against Long Island U. and Boston College . . . One of the big picture magazines is preparing "The Strange Case of Babe Ruth" for publication next month . . . Alabama is trying to keep the blankets on a sophomore back named Jimmie Nelson who may shadow memories of "Dixie" Howell . . . Jimmy Wilson now is a triple threater with the Reds. He's been promoted to the board of strategy, so is a brain truster as well as coach and third string catcher.

Another Goal Rush?

Seventeen students at a certain Wisconsin High School (well known for its course in football) have written for catalogues from the U. of North Carolina.

⁂

Short shots: Harry Mendel may build a glass saucer for next month's six-day race in the Garden . . . It'll be faster and will eliminate the splinters . . . Jim Tabor, flashy Red Sox rookie third sacker, got his training for those bullet-like infield tosses by hurling pebbles in an Alabama cotton patch.

Rise Also Rises

In a track meet at Crawford, Neb., the other day a kid named Rise tied for first place and helped set a new meet record in the pole vault.

They Had the Words for It

The only Phi Beta Kappa battery in the majors gave Yale a treat the other day when Monte Weaver and Moe Berg pitched and caught for the Red Sox against the Blue . . . Berg didn't bother to signal for pitches—he just called for them in Greek.

Sewell Is Released

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—Luke Sewell, veteran catcher, has received his unconditional release from the Brooklyn Dodgers, reducing their backstopping staff to three.

Sewell was obtained last winter from the Chicago White Sox. It was believed Sewell might be taken on by the St. Louis Cardinals, who are in need of a catcher.

Royals Beat Ports

MONTREAL, April 21 (CP)—Montreal Royals staved off Port Arthur Bearcats' expected capture of the Allan Cup last night by defeating the westerners 6-4 in the third game of their final series, making the game score 2-1 with the Ports one victory away from the Canadian Senior Amateur Hockey championship.

With Woburn, Ponkapoag, and Wildwood Country Clubs entering as new members, the Bay State Golf League will open its 1939 spring schedule May 7 with matches scheduled on successive Sundays through June 11. Riverside, Westboro, Wachusett, Marlboro, and Sandy Burr complete the league membership. The Monosnock Club in Leominster withdrew its franchise. On opening day, the following matches will take place: Riverside at Ponkapoag, Woburn at Wildwood, Westboro at Wachusett, and Marlboro at Sandy Burr.

⁂

The varsity baseball teams of Boston College and Fordham, which were unable to play their scheduled Patriots' Day game, were due to meet at Alumni Field, Newton, this afternoon. The Eagles were originally slated to play Boston University today, but the Terriers agreed to a postponement until May 8 when it became known that this was the only day that the Eagles and Rams could get together. The Rams, undefeated so far this season, won their seventh straight game yesterday, beating Holy Cross at Worcester, 10-7.

⁂

Harvard's freshman baseball team defeated Thayer Academy at Soldiers Field by a score of 18-1 yesterday. Pitchford of the Crimson allowed but two hits over the full nine innings.

⁂

A double-header with Columbia in New York tomorrow is scheduled for Dartmouth's defending New England Interscholastic League championship nine. Yale will meet Cornell at Ithaca in the other league contest.

⁂

Tufts was due to open its home baseball season against Lowell Textile this afternoon on the Medford Oval. Allan Hatch, who beat Boston University in his first start this year, was Coach Ken Nash's nomination for starting pitcher.

⁂

The Jumbo track team, beaten by a narrow margin last week by Amherst, faces Northeastern tomorrow. The Huskies are favored because of their heavy superiority in the field events.

Rowe Cup Races Feature Busy Harvard Week End

Fourteen Harvard athletic teams will see action this week end in the first big scheduling of the spring sport season. The Rowe Memorial Cup Regatta on the Charles River tomorrow and the varsity baseball games with Princeton today and with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia tomorrow will feature the program.

Start Off Tech B. H.

The varsity crews of Harvard, M. I. T., Boston University, and Rutgers, the junior varsity crews of Harvard, M. I. T., and Rutgers, and the varsity 160-pound and freshman crews of Harvard and M. I. T. will race the Henley distance of 1 5-16 miles. All races will start off the Technology Boat House and finish below the Harvard Bridge. The freshman race is scheduled for 3:30, the junior varsity for 4 o'clock, the varsity 150-pound for 4:30, and the varsity at 4 o'clock.

The two baseball games will have an important bearing in the Eastern Intercollegiate League campaign. Harvard defeated Columbia 11-3 in its opening game and a double win this week would give it a decided advantage in the League race. Coach Floyd Stahl plans to pitch Tom Healey, who held Columbia to five hits, against Princeton leaving the veteran Harold Curtiss and sophomores John Schwede and John Brackett to hurl against Pennsylvania. Princeton will visit Soldiers Field for the second game of the annual home-and-home series April 28 and Pennsylvania will come here May 19.

Golfers Start

In other home contests tomorrow the varsity golf team will open its season against St. John's College at the Belmont Country Club, the varsity lacrosse team will play Stevens Institute on the field behind the Harvard Business School, the Harvard Rugby Club will meet the New York Rugby Club on Soldiers Field, the freshman tennis team will open its season against Phillips Academy of Andover on the Divinity Courts, and the freshman baseball team will play Worcester Academy on Soldiers Field.

The freshman lacrosse team will meet Deerfield Academy at Deerfield, the varsity tennis team will play Brown at Providence and the freshman track team will open against Phillips Academy of Andover at Andover.

New Hampshire to Make Bid For N. E. Conference Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 21—"Rhode Island is the team to beat," Henry Swasey, varsity baseball coach at the University of New Hampshire, said today as he discussed prospects of the New England Intercollegiate League.

Questioned while making ready for the usual afternoon workout, Swasey remarked that he considers the Rams one of the strongest among the five teams in the conference, mainly because of their daring base running and "their doing the unexpected."

Base Stealing

"Daring on the bases seems to be the coming thing in baseball," the veteran of 19 seasons as Wildcat coach noted. "Last year I decided to try Rhode Island's tactics against Frank Keaney. We stole six bases to win the ball game."

So with this feeling, Swasey will turn from the one-run-at-a-time type of play to the hit-and-run, base-stealing style. Conservative baseball has seen its days at New Hampshire.

In speaking of his own club's prospects in ousting Maine from the title role, Swasey intimated that the Wildcat nine "has a very good chance." The revival of hitting, showing a .282 first team average in three practice games, as compared with a .210 a year ago, has much to do with the coach's hope of bringing his club in one jump from a lowly cellar spot to the championship.

First a Problem

First base is the only real problem. Hopes for a hard-hitting initial sacker dropped with the failure of Fred Wilson of Newport, Vt., to bat up to expectations. However, Herb Johnson of Putnam, Conn., has been pounding the ball fairly hard in recent practices and may possibly replace Wilson as a starter against Colby next Monday.

Pitching has shown an even greater strength than it did a year ago. Veterans Al Roper of Tewksbury, Mass., and Buck Jordan of Conway Center are supported by a new comer, Red Hayden, of Arlington, Vt., former Green Mountain Junior College hurler, to make up one of the strongest all-round pitching staffs in New England ball according to Swasey's estimations. "Both Roper and Jordan are improved over last season," the coach said. In 1938 the duo held opponents to 55 scattered hits in 76 innings.

Harvard Lends Three Trophies To World's Fair

The Harvard Athletic Association has loaned three of its trophies to be exhibited at the New York World's Fair. The trophies are the Adams Cup, the West Point Trophy, and the Wendell Baker Shoe.

The Adams Cup is competed for annually by the varsity crews of Navy, Pennsylvania and Harvard, and is named in honor of Charles Francis Adams '88, former Secretary of the Navy. The cup is of the period of George III and is hallmarked "London 1812." It was made by Crispin Fuller, a silversmith of that time.

The Wendell Baker Shoe was worn by Wendell Baker, Harvard '86 in a race in which he made a new world's record in the quarter mile, though the shoe broke and came off his foot 155 yards from the finish. The shoe, which was mounted in gold several years ago, has never been untied since the day of the race.

The West Point Trophy was presented to the Harvard University Football Association by the United States Military Academy Athletic Association in 1896.

Brilliant Record By Bradley Tech Three Sport Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill.—Coach A. J. Robertson, Bradley Tech's versatile athletic director and head coach, has established a record for successful coaching in the three major college sports.

During the last three years the athletic teams representing the sports which Robertson coaches—football, basketball, and baseball—have won 51 out of 52 Illinois College Conference games.

The basketball team has won 27 conference games in a row; the football eleven has taken its last 12 starts; and the baseball team has lost only one game out of 13.

In racking up this string of victories, the Braves have won three championships in basketball, two in football, and one in baseball.

In addition, "Robbie's" team holds non-conference wins over a bevy of larger schools, including the University of Illinois, University of Indiana, Washington University, University of Oregon, New York University, Yale, Pittsburgh, Duquesne and others.

Augmented by this recent three-year splurge, Robertson's record in the conference for his 18 years at Bradley stands at seven football championships, five basketball championships, and six baseball championships. This all-time record discloses other non-conference wins over Northwestern, Iowa, Wisconsin, Notre Dame, and Chicago.

'Big Three' Of Columbia In Penn Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Columbia's "Big Three," Richard Ganselm, pole vaulter; Francis Ryan, discus and javelin thrower and shot-putter, and Herbert Weast, sprinter, are among the record list of entries for the 45th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, on April 28 and 29, on Franklin Field, sent by Carl Merner, coach of the team.

The Morningside Heights team will compete in its largest number of events in many years. Nine relay teams and individuals in nine special events will match their speed and strength against the teams from the North, East, South, and Midwest.

Events Entered

Merner has named teams for the 400-yard shuttle hurdle, the class B mile, the distance-medley, the sprint-medley, two-mile, 440-yards, 880-yards, four-mile, and freshman one-mile events, and individuals in the 100-yard dash, discus throw, javelin throw, pole vault, high jump, hammer throw, shot-put, broad jump, and 400-meter hurdles.

Ryan, Columbia's greatest shot-putter, who holds the relay carnival record of 51ft. 6⅛in., will compete in his favorite event and in the discus and javelin throws. Holder of three major national titles and two all-time Columbia marks in the shot-put and discus, Ryan will have to be at his best to defeat William Watson, Michigan's powerful weightman, who finished second last year. A number of other outstanding shot-putters also will compete against Ryan.

Ganselm, who has done better than 14 feet in the pole vault, had a series of misfortunes during the indoor season that prevented him from displaying his best form. He has resumed workouts outdoors and apparently has regained his old-time form. If true, he should be the favorite for the pole vault in the relays.

Weast in Form

Weast, one of the best sprinters in the Eastern circuit, also has been unable to do his best this winter. However, apparently recovered, he will participate in the century special in which Mozel Ellerbet and Wilbur Greer, of Michigan State, two of the best sprinters in the country, will match strides.

Recent entries have arrived from the following colleges: American, Bucknell, Bethany, Howard, Juniata, Lafayette, LaSalle, Temple, Lehigh, Muhlenberg, P. M. C., St. Francis, St. John's, Seton Hall, Swarthmore, Ursinus, Virginia Union, and Washington.

Football Clinic Program Is Named

MADISON, Wis. — Wisconsin's second annual football clinic, featuring discussions of technical coaching problems by Harry Stuhldreher, Badger head coach, Leo "Dutch" Meyer, Texas Christian University mentor, and seven leading high school coaches from Wisconsin and Illinois, will be held here, May 5 and 6. There will be sessions Friday morning, Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, with the annual spring game of the Wisconsin squad, Saturday afternoon, as the climax of the clinic.

All sessions of the clinic will be held in the huge Badger Field house, where the visiting coaches will register on their arrival, Friday morning. No special invitations are issued as the clinic is open to all high school and college football coaches of Wisconsin and adjoining states. All coaches desiring to attend will be welcomed. There is no fee of any kind. Friday night there will be a banquet to the visiting coaches and guest speakers at the Wisconsin Memorial Union.

Varsity Letters To Nine O. S. Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Nine athletes at Ohio State University who participated in winter sports have been awarded varsity letters by the board of athletic control.

Those receiving the coveted awards were: Robert Martin of Columbus, Richard Varney of Chardon, Donald MacIntyre of Painesville, Tony Montonaro of Cleveland, Glenn Griffith of Johnstown, Pa., Rudolph Meyer of Brookville, Jean Peltier of Delphos, and George Downes of Magnolia, all members of the wrestling team.

Lester Eisenhart of Columbus was awarded a letter for his work on the indoor track team.

Michigan Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

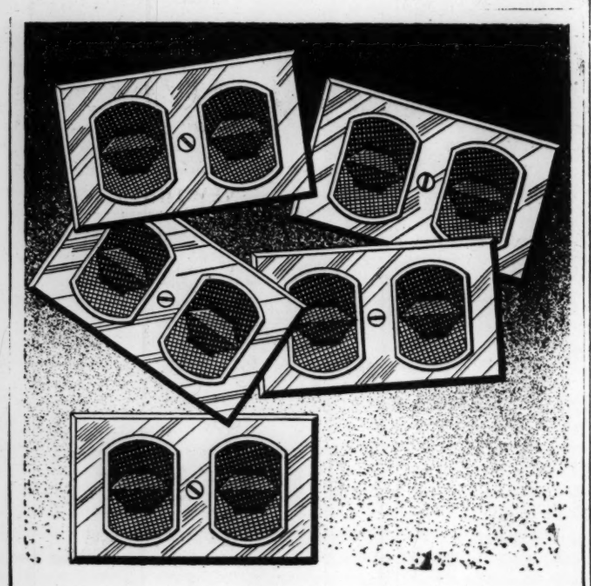
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Hal Benham, junior from Indianapolis, Ind., has been named to captain the 1939-40 Michigan swimming team that will defend Big Ten and National Collegiate titles.

Benham, who was also a top-ranking breaststroker while in high school, has been a diver on the Wolverine squad for two years, finishing third in both high and low board events in the recent National Collegiate meet. He is the second diver to lead a Michigan swimming team.

'Don't Look Now, Joe, but—'

Wide World

In the Yankee-Red Sox opener in New York yesterday Gene Desautels threw out Jake Powell trying to steal second. Joe Cronin is shown making the putout, with umpire on top of the play.



Sprinkle them liberally

Modern homes make liberal use of electricity—for lighting, cooking, heating, and performing the labor of a multitude of household tasks.

When you plan a new home, or the modernizing of an old one, it is well to make sure that sufficient outlets for electricity are installed to take care of both present and anticipated needs.

Your electrician, who, very likely, is an advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor, will be glad to help you plan the most economical and efficient disposition of your electrical outlets.

Electricity where you want it, makes a home enjoyable

Anti-Subsidization Proposal—New American Polo Champion to Be Crowned

Big Ten Has Plan to Curb Paid-Athlete Grid Team

Central States Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — We have an interesting example of the use of "quarantine," such as President Roosevelt proposes as an international political weapon, in a limited degree in the Big Ten anti-subsidization proposal. It's all in reality just a grown-up application of our childhood warnings to mischievous playmates that if they wouldn't be good and play right, we'd take our marbles and go home—in other words that we wouldn't play with them at all. It remains of course for the idea to be put officially into effect, and then for us to see actually how it works out, but it appears as if it might be the real solution of the problem of paid football players.

Maj. John L. Griffith, Big Ten Athletic Commissioner, points out that the plan agreed upon by the Conference athletic directors here in March simply provides that no school would play in any one sport with one which it found violating the rule against paid athletes in that sport. It is a form of enforcement that requires no policemen. The "tainted" school, or rather the school with the "tainted" record in any sport, would be penalized without the other schools lifting a hand.

Non-Pay Basis

The conference, it is to be noted, hasn't gone to any puritanical extreme in this subsidization business, however. It won't question scholarships offered by regular scholarship committees. And it has no objection to athletes being employed on university grounds or buildings. The main thing is that they want to put collegiate athletics on a non-pay basis.

We've heard of athletic coaches in small colleges being asked to do some teaching on the side, but here's a new one. Dr. Thomas N. Barrows, President of Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wis., is coaching the varsity tennis squad. The net game has been given quite a boost on the Lawrence campus by young Dr. Barrows, who is a brother-in-law of Tom Stow, developer of ranking stars, such as Don Budge. He spends much of his vacations on the courts with Stow and others, and is considered a first rate coach. On the sports page we of course dare not assess him in his position as academic head of the school.

If you were looking for an "all-around" sport you might not choose archery, but according to Dr. P. E. Klopsteg, of Chicago, this bow-and-arrow business is just that. It is especially suitable as an avocation for professional folks, he says. It forms the basis of a number of interesting hobbies—outdoor recreation, book collecting, and the handicraft of making the equipment. Then for the physicist there's the added attraction of the perplexing problems such as this: "Although the arrow must pass the bow at a point of appreciable width, it flies in the line of aim instead of being deflected sidewise, as one might expect." Maybe that's getting too far out of the field of the sportsman, though.

Straight A Grades

Probably the once prevalent assumption that athletes were always at the bottom in their class work has been pretty well disproved, but anyway here's a fine illustration to add further refutation. The Ohio State University freshman basketball squad compiled a point average during the recent winter quarter that might be the envy of any other group on the campus. The 33 boys on the squad finished their classroom work with a composite average of 2.46 points out of a possible four. Officials say it would be hard to find another group that could finish a quarter of work with a point average so high. Two players, Richard Greiser and Glenn Wintermute, led with straight A grades.

Do you know how to play Guard Pin? The Chicago Recreation Commission herewith tells us how.

We use an Indian club, an indoor baseball, and a soccer ball. The players are arranged around a large circle with the Indian club standing in the center. The circle players try to knock down the club by tossing the baseball and kicking the soccer ball at it. A guard in the center, using his hands, feet and body, tries to protect the club. When the club is knocked down the guards change, the next player in order of numbering becoming guard.

R. W. C.

'Baby' Olympic Team Member Blossoms on College Track

BATON ROUGE, La., April 21 (AP)—Billy Brown, the "baby" member of the 1936 United States Olympic team, may be the sensation of the current track season.

Brown was a spindling high school lad of Baker, La., just 17 years old, when he went to Berlin to represent Uncle Sam in the hop, step and jump. He was the youngest member of the American team.

Brown's finest leap in that event was 49ft. 10in. Good enough to have won points in the Olympics, but when he performed before Hitler the best he could do was 47ft. 1in., for eighteenth place.

Now a Sophomore

Now he is a sophomore at Louisiana State University, training under Coach Bernie Moore, who tutored the world's record breakers, Glenn Hardin, in the 40-meter hurdles, and mammoth Jack Torrance, shot putter.

Brown has made only one appearance as a varsity competitor for L. S. U., in the triangular meet with Rice Institute and the University of Texas last week, but his record there stamped him as a standout performer.

His best effort was a prodigious broad jump of 25ft. 4¾in., good enough to win the event in almost any competition, and a little more than a foot under Jesse Owens' remarkable world record of 26ft. 8¼in.

Ran 100 in 9.6s.

He won the 100-yard dash in the good time of 9.6s. and tied for first in the high jump at 6ft. 3in. He and a teammate were the only ones left in the high jump at that height and they didn't try for a better mark. Brown also anchored L. S. U.'s winning 440-yard relay team.

Brown, growing fast and now standing 6ft. 3in. and weighing 160 pounds, has done the 220-yard dash in 21.2s. and the 220-yard low hurdles in 24.2. Coach Moore said he would perform next in the Drake relays at Des Moines April 28-29.

Moore startled the nation in 1933 when he took a six-man team to the intercollegiate meet in Chicago and captured the national championship, largely through the efforts of Hardin and Torrance. Hardin is now a salesman and Torrance, after a dismal trial as a professional fighter, is custodian of the old Capitol here.

Goose Leading at Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 21 (AP)—In the best race the series has furnished in years, Herman Whiton's Six-Meter sloop Star Wagon, from the Long Island Sound fleet, crossed the finish line the winner by eight seconds yesterday in the third of four international races for the Prince of Wales Cup.

The first five of the seven starters finished within 22 seconds of each other. Bert Darrell's Achilles and the Trimingham Brothers' Solenta, both of Bermuda, were tied for second place. George Nichols' Goose, U. S. craft which won Wednesday, was fourth to retain the lead in the series with 16¼ points.

The final race will be sailed today.

The finishing times, with total points (start 3 p. m.): Star Wagon, 4:30:42, 11¼; Achilles, 4:30:50, 12; Solenta, 4:30:50, 11; Goose, 4:31, 16¼; Djinn, Henry Morgan, U. S., 4:31:04, 13; Vema, G. U. Vetelsen, U. S., 4:31:26, 5; Viking, William Miller, Bermuda, 4:32:59, 8¼.

Phillips Coaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Irv Phillips, University of California football captain and all-American in 1928, is now coaching football at Long Beach Junior College. In addition to his coaching activities, Phillips also teaches geology.

College Baseball

Fordham 10, Holy Cross 7.
Colgate 29, Middlebury 0.
Johns Hopkins 11, Haverford 6.
Lafayette 5, N. Y. U. 2.
Yale 6, Trinity 4 (10 innings).
Bates 6, Bowdoin 2 (exhibition).

BASEBALL TOMORROW
Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Three Bob Reynolds In Chicago Athletics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Versatility is not the explanation for the appearance of the name Bob Reynolds on three University of Chicago athletic rosters this spring. There are three Maroon athletes by that name, and they are not related.

Bob Reynolds, No. 1, is the ranking veteran pitcher on the Chicago baseball team; he hails from Gravity, Iowa.

Bob Reynolds, No. 2, a Kansan from Topeka, is sixth or seventh ranking man on the Chicago Big Ten championship tennis team.

Bob Reynolds No. 3 is a freshman, member of both baseball and football yearling squads. He is from Lakewood, Ohio.

First in 23 Years

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Melvin Deutsch, University of Texas hurler, pitched a no-hit no run-game recently against the Rice Owls. Uncle Billy Disch, the coach who has been mentoring Texas teams for 23 years, can't recall that any of his other pitchers ever accomplished such a feat.

Dutch Save

Keystone

Stirring events in the hockey "circle" (the area in front of goal in which all scoring must be done). Holland's goalie has dived to deflect an English shot.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Archie San Romani beat Glenn Cunningham by inches in winning Kansas Relays Mile Special in slow time of 4:23.

Three Years Ago

Harry Stuhldreher, quarterback for Notre Dame's famed "Four Horsemen," named Athletic Director and Head Football Coach at Wisconsin.

Lindsey Bowls Behind His 1919 A. B. C. Title Mark

CLEVELAND, April 21 (AP)—A former American Bowling Congress champion from Connecticut and a Detroiter chalked up the highest scores in yesterday's competition at the A. B. C. tournament.

Mort Lindsey of Stamford, Conn., who won the all-events title in 1919 with a 1,933 score, hit 1,846. He had 636 in the team event, 594 in the doubles and 616 in the singles. Joe Wilman of Chicago leads the division with 2,028.

Mark Collinack of the Detroit Pillar Recreation five, rolled 248,-203, 235, for 686 in the singles. Carl Nagle of Gowanda, N. Y., tops the event with 714.

The leaders:

Five-Man Event

Fife Electric Supply Co., Detroit	3,151
Old Reading Beers, Hazelton, Pa.	3,045
Budweiser, Chicago	3,030
Mayrose No. 1, Melrose Park, Ill.	3,025
Dean Rubber Manf., Kansas City	3,017

Doubles

P. Icuss-M. Fowler, Steubenville, Ohio	1,405
O. Jensen-H. Fisbeck, Terre Haute, Ind	1,394
B. Fazio-A. Galtal, Akron, Ohio	1,384
B. Barkow-R. Riepel, Milwaukee, Wis.	1,333
S. Shelley-L. Schmidt, Wooster, Ohio	1,332

Singles

Carl Nagle, Gowanda, N. Y.	714
William Beisner Jr., Watertown, Wis.	709
Joe Willman, Chicago	708
Lloyd Strouse, Chicago	705
James Drescher, Jamestown, N. Y.	703

All-Events

Joe Wilman, Chicago	2,028
Murray Fowler, Steubenville	1,973
William Beisner Jr., Watertown	1,971
Fred Breckle, Detroit	1,952
Walter Johnson, Toledo	1,941

Leafs Sign Star Amateur Wingman

TORONTO, April 21 (CP)—Hank Goldup, 20-year-old left wingman who played this year with Toronto Goodyear Seniors, signed a two-year professional contract yesterday with Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League.

A 175-pound speed skater, Goldup came to Toronto three years ago from Kingston, Ont., and played with junior teams here until this season. He is the second member of the Goodyear team to be signed by the Leafs in the past 10 days, Don Metz having made the jump last week to join the N. H. L. team for the finish of Stanley Cup finals.

Goldup will go to a summer camp in Northern Ontario to prepare for his professional debut. He will attend the Leafs' training camp in the fall.

"Then it will be entirely up to his showing whether he plays with the Leafs or with the farm club at Syracuse," it was announced from the Leafs' offices.

Day Ready

MILWAUKEE, April 21 (AP)—Ned Day, world match champion bowler, today pronounced himself ready for his try at the A. B. C. tournament prize money after a practice session in which he averaged 267.1 pins for 10 consecutive games.

Day started serious training for the A. B. C. a few days ago and yesterday really turned on the heat. Bowling on his alleys in suburban West Allis, he scored 297, 279, 279, 268, 268, 258, 259, 269, 256 and 238 for a 2,671 total. He had no open frames and no splits.

Day will compete in the A. B. C. April 29 and 30. He is a member of the Heil Junior Team.

Perry Wins Seventh

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 21 (AP)—Fred Perry defeated Don Budge, 9—11, 6—4, 6—3, last night, for his seventh victory in 26 starts on their professional tour.

And Talking of . . . Field Hockey

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

And Now for Next Season!

LONDON—Field hockey circles being incontestably the correct place for wise cracks (highly technical joke for those conversant with the game), I am moved to observe that activity prevails there no longer. The pan-Britannic international tournaments have ended in what the writers-up of election results describe so tersely as "No change," since England won the women's championship and Ireland the men's; the inter-Services competition has been decided to the complete satisfaction of His Majesty's Army; and the energetic Blues of Oxford and Cambridge have flattened each other on the Beckenham turf with all their customary gusto, the Light Blues winning by the odd goal in five.

Jamboree

In short, the close season is now upon us. Bringing talk of 1939-40 which promises to be in Britain a particularly interesting winter for field hockey players, especially those of the fair sex, who expect to be organizing next October the greatest jamboree of feminine stick-wielders ever seen in this country.

The way things are shaping up, it seems not unreasonable to anticipate that the United States, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark and the four "home" countries—England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales—will all then be represented by teams in a super-tournament at Bournemouth. And afterwards, if I understand the plans correctly, the visitors are to go on tour for matches in various parts of the country.

If such things come to pass, we may expect to see further proof of one of the few sporting generalizations that continue to ring true through the passing years. Namely, that the best woman field hockey players are the English.

"International Era"

Since the dawn of what you might term the "international era" in this highly popular sport, England's ladies have pitted their strength against the national sides of the United States, South Africa, Australia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, France, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Yet they have been beaten only six times—thrice by Ireland, twice by Scotland and ounce by South Africa.

During the season just ended the Englishwomen won all three of the international matches they played, defeating Scotland by 4 goals to 3; Ireland by 3-2; and Wales by 8-1. As Scotland drew with Ireland, 1-1, and beat Wales by 5-0, and Ireland won against Wales by 2-0, the final standing worked out like this:

The Standing

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
England	3	0	0	15	6	6
Scotland	1	1	1	9	5	3
Ireland	1	1	1	5	4	3
Wales	0	0	3	1	15	0

The Results

Ireland defeated England, 1—0.
Ireland defeated Scotland, 2—0.
Ireland defeated Wales, 2—0.
England defeated Scotland, 1—0.
England defeated Wales, 4—1.
Scotland defeated Wales, 4—1.

As a sort of postscript to the season proper, the Englishmen entertained a team from Holland at Luton and defeated it by three goals to nil. The English ladies were also to have had a match with Continental opposition—they were scheduled to play against Germany in Berlin, April 16—but the match was called off owing to the tension that arose after Germany's operations in Czecho-Slovakia.

Signed by Sherbrooke

SHERBROOKE, Que. (CP)—Bob Lumiansky, former pitcher with Rochester in the International Baseball League, and Frank Gula, a shortstop, have been signed by Sherbrooke Athletics in the Quebec Provincial League, it was announced.

Lumiansky, a six-foot, left-hander, played also in the Three Eye League in the United States. Gula has played in the New York-Pennsylvania loop for the last few years.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Hit home run in 14th inning to give Detroit 8-7 victory over Chicago's White Sox.

Lou Fette, Bees—Subdued the Philadelphia Phillies with three hits for 2-0 shutout.

Red Ruffing and Bill Dickey, Yankees—Ruffing shut out Boston Red Sox on seven hits while Dickey's second-inning homer gave him working margin.

George Caster, Athletics—Held Washington Senators to four hits in 2-0 shutout victory.

Luke Hamlin, Dodgers—Scattered seven hits against New York Giants, batted in one run and scored one in 5-3 win.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results April 20

International League

Rochester 1, Newark 0 (10 innings).
Buffalo 3, Jersey City 2.
Syracuse 5, Toronto 2.
Montreal 10, Baltimore 4.

American Association

Toledo 8, Milwaukee 5.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 0.
Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 0
St. Paul at Louisville, cold.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 9, San Diego 5.
Sacramento 17, San Francisco 2.
Portland 9, Oakland 3.
Hollywood 6, Seattle 0.

Texas League

San Antonio 10, Beaumont 3.
Tulsa 7, Fort Worth 5.
Oklahoma City 10, Dallas 3.
Shreveport 12, Houston 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 6, Atlanta 5.
Birmingham 2, Memphis 0.
Nashville 7, Chattanooga 5.
New Orleans 2, Little Rock 1.

THE STANDINGS

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
New York	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Chicago	0	0	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000

Results April 20

Boston 2, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 5, New York 3.
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	2	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Washington	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	2	.000

Results April 20

New York 2, Boston 0.
Detroit 8, Chicago 7 (14 innings).
Philadelphia 2, Washington 0.
Cleveland at St. Louis, postponed.

Old Westbury Four Will Disband

A new American Open champion in polo will be crowned at the Meadow Brook Club when the curtain falls on the annual title tournament next September.

This information was revealed today when C. V. (Sonny) Whitney, captain and organizer of the Old Westbury four which has won the Open Championship for the past two seasons, announced that the powerful Old Westbury quartet will be disbanded, opening the field once again to prospective champions. Whitney has notified his three teammates, Stewart Iglehart, Michael Phipps, and Cecil Smith, of the sudden move.

Strong Team

Whitney, who is rated at six goals by the United States Polo Association, has built his team up to be one of the strongest combinations in polo history outside of the International Cup Competition. The three forwards of the quartet, Phipps, Smith, and Iglehart, are three of the four Americans handicapped this season at the top figure of 10 goals, Tommy Hitchcock being the fourth 10-goaler. Whitney has generally played back position on the team. Mike Phipps, who was elevated to the top perch of 10 goals last year by virtue of his brilliant play in the Open Championship, is one of the outstanding candidates for the International defenders team that will meet Great Britain at Meadow Brook in June. Cecil Smith and Stewart Iglehart are also slated to fill berths in the American team.

Whitney's sound play at back was also a potent factor in the team's success. In the final victory over the Greentree four, a team organized by John Hay (Jock) Whitney at Meadow Brook last September, Whitney contributed one of the most courageous performances in the history of the title play.

Continued Play

Injured early in the game by a flying mallet, Whitney continued in the game to the finish. His fine play at back was a definite help in obtaining the 16-to-7 victory over the Greentree attack led by Tommy Hitchcock.

Writing to his teammates and notifying them of his decision, Mr. Whitney declared that he had hoped to lead his team to three straight victories in the Open Championship — a feat never before accomplished by any team. Unfortunately, he continued, work has interfered with polo playing, and precluded the possibility of making definite plans for this season.

Shift Camp

Meanwhile the British challenging squad, which has been rather consistently winning exhibition games in California during the past three months, has shifted camp to Aiken, S. C., where they will begin intensive training on May 1. The American squad, scheduled to train at Meadow Brook beginning May 1, has also been training unofficially at Aiken.

Eleven of the best British mounts were shipped from San Francisco for Aiken two weeks ago. They will join a dozen or more of the fleet mounts that were loaned by Indian polo enthusiasts that have been wintering in Aiken. Thirty-six other British mounts were to be shipped this week, to complete a string for excelling any that a British challenge squad has possessed.

Bob Skene, Great Britain's Cinderella star, who has been making such a fine showing in the California games this winter, is headed for a berth on the International team. His long experience with polo in India and Britain promise to elevate him to international prominence if his California showing is to be so-judged.

Gerald Balding, the British team captain, and John Lakin, an Oxford polo star, are also expected to lend better than strong support. Humphrey Guiness, a veteran of the Hurlingham Club in London, is on duty with his regiment, the Royal Scots, in Palestine, and his ability to participate in the International matches is problematical.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Baseball's Literary Field

Several major league clubs are outdoing themselves this spring in the literary line. First the Cincinnati Reds released a 20-page booklet carrying biographies of Bill McKechnie's 1939 roster, along with facts and figures concerning past Redleg teams. Then the Chicago Cubs enlarged upon the Cincinnati idea and mailed 36-page pamphlets to the Baseball Writers' Association, the Bruin player sketches including personal data, such as hobbies and family details.

The latest club to fall in line is Detroit. When the Tigers opened their season against the Chicago White Sox the other day, attractive colored booklets published "In Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of America's Greatest Sport," were circulated among Briggs Stadium fans "with the compliments of Walter O. Briggs."

Centennial Souvenir

As a souvenir of the centennial celebration, it contains a brief history of baseball, a condensed record of Detroit's activities in the majors, together with other statisitical data which should interest every fan. One page is set aside for the press, where the writers and radio men who follow the Tigers are introduced to their public. Other pages describe present-day favorites such as Charley Gehringer, Schoolboy Rowe, Hank Greenberg, Tommy Bridges and, of course, Manager Del Baker.

Ty Cobb, the greatest Detroiter of them all, is not forgotten. The sensational records of the Georgia Peach are outlined for the younger fans who were not attending games 10 or 15 years ago. The book is dressed with more than 40 photographs of Tigers, past and present.

An idea which stimulates fan appeal in the national pastime is certainly worthwhile. Booklets of the type issued by the Reds, Cubs and Tigers do, no doubt, win new friends. The cost is slight when compared to the interest aroused, and perhaps the other major league outfits will take a tip from the pioneers in baseball's literary field.

Tiger Star Hit .420

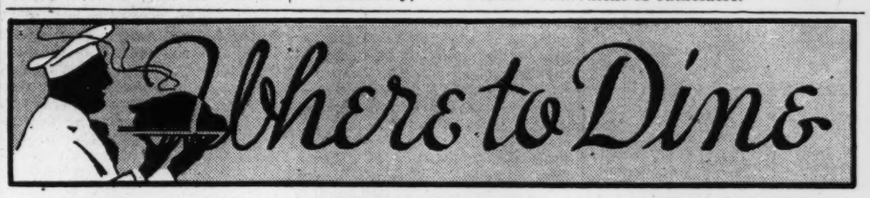
Incidentally, we wonder what the Ty Cobb of 1911 would bring on the open market today? The fiery Tiger batted a cool .420 that year and stole 83 bases. Many modern players cannot steal that many during their entire careers. At least, they don't seem to. But perhaps the lively ball is to blame.

For 12 seasons Cobb was the American League's leading hitter. After setting up that .420 average in '11, Ty came back in '12 with .410. His lifetime figures include 4,191 hits, 892 stolen bases and a .367 batting mark. In 1915 he went over the top with 96 steals. Although you rarely hear the story told, the Georgia Peach was not popular among his team mates He fought his own clubhouse mates as well as the opposition. Cobb often had a base practically stolen, when a fellow player at bat would deliberately foul the pitch so that the temperamental Ty would be forced to return to his original station on the paths.

Cobb vs. Wagner

But despite the fact that 90 per cent of the men who played with Cobb wanted nothing to do with him off the field, he made them all admit his value to the ball club. Even his enemies say there was only one Georgia Peach. McGraw and fellow National Leaguers put Honus Wagner in the lead-off berth. But the American League stands unanimously behind Tyrus Raymond Cobb above all others. At that it would be worth the price of admission to watch Cobb and Wagner playing on the same field. The "Standing Room Only" sign would work overtime that day.

The 1939 Tigers stood more or less in the background while the so-called experts were naming their selections in the American League. The Red Sox are given the best chance to break the Yankee monopoly. But Del Baker may fool the boys. If Bridges and Rowe are in old-time form, the Bengels are a threat. Pinky Higgins has arrived to fill the hole at third base. Baker still has Greenberg, York and Gehringer. The manager's chief problem, with the possible exception of the pitching, is to straighten out a varied assortment of outfielders.



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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dressing to Forget Your Clothes at the Fair

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Right Clothes Should Free One to Enjoy Fair in Full

Several Changes by Combining Jacket With Frocks; Comfort and Smartness Achieved; Shoes Important

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

As international fairs go, the New York World's Fair will probably offer an unusual amount of mental stimulation and provocative ideas. In return, however, it will exact a great deal from its visitors. Its exhibits will challenge discriminating attention, for they are not only arresting but also significant as interpretations of life, past, present, and future; and balanced judgments will be needed in comparing the national customs and philosophies as these express themselves visually in the architecture, art, and merchandise displayed.

Moreover, despite intricate and adequate methods of transportation along the 43 miles of roadway, the Fair will offer particular rewards to sturdy pedestrians to whom exclusive scenes and vistas and human dramas will disclose themselves while they explore the 17 miles of walks. Courage must be girded, too, for 1,400 exhibitions set up in 200 buildings.

Fit and Comfort

It is important, then, that the clothes worn should fit with perfect comfort, be suitable to the temperature, resistant to freakish weather and to the wear and tear of a long day, animated in color in order to keep in tune with one's cheerful mood and to hold their own against the brilliance of the buildings, and so smartly styled as to make the wearer feel like a million dollars even when she is a trifle weary!

No deliberate synchronization between the needs of sight-seers and the processes perfected by fabric converters could have been more timely than what has actually happened in the matter of finishes which render materials wrinkle-resistant, permanently crisp without starching, immune to perspiration stains, almost color-fast and skillful in shedding instead of absorbing water. Such materials are available not only on yardage counters but in many ready-made ensembles.

Beginning With Sheer Woolens

This season's sheer woolens are pre-eminently suited to New York wear in May. Queen Elizabeth of England and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt have chosen this fabric yarn for the frocks in which they will first meet on American soil, and nothing could be smarter or more practical for the first month at the fair. Excellent materials whose value will increase with rising temperatures, are the following: Rayon jersey, acetate crepe, silk surah, bengaline, shantung, spun-rayon-and-linen in combination, canvas and hopsacking weaves, and silk, rayon and cotton sheers (processed for continuous crispness), both plain and printed.

This year almost all costumes are composite, their parts interchangeable or properly omitted when they become burdensome. Thus one can suit one's outfit to diverse conditions without packing too many bags.

Several Combinations

For example, our illustration of a powder-blue acetate crepe printed in black and white, wears a black novelty crepe jacket; the frock, however, is complete without it or could be worn with a black, white or blue redingote or bolero. Such a garment in either blue or white could substitute for the matching jacket in the miniature print in blue and white sheer, pictured; while a similar "extra" in black or white would be smart with the sanitized silk sheer also shown on this page. It is possible, moreover, to zipper a variety of linings into one coat or jacket, thus modifying its weight and bringing it into harmony with several frocks.

When the extreme heat of midsummer has to be encountered wraps will, of course, be dispensed with. Accents can be supplied by parasols, if the idea appeals, for there is considerable promotion of these sunshades for Fair ensembles, and they will be available in gay and bizarre styles giving them an appearance of youth.

Although they are one more thing to carry and manipulate, they do make possible even on a bright day a small hat, say a turban, which remains firmly on the head whatever happens and holds the hair in place. However, the fashion for snoods makes more practical than ever before the large hat, which can be anchored to this decorative mesh whose no less important function is to encase the coiffure.

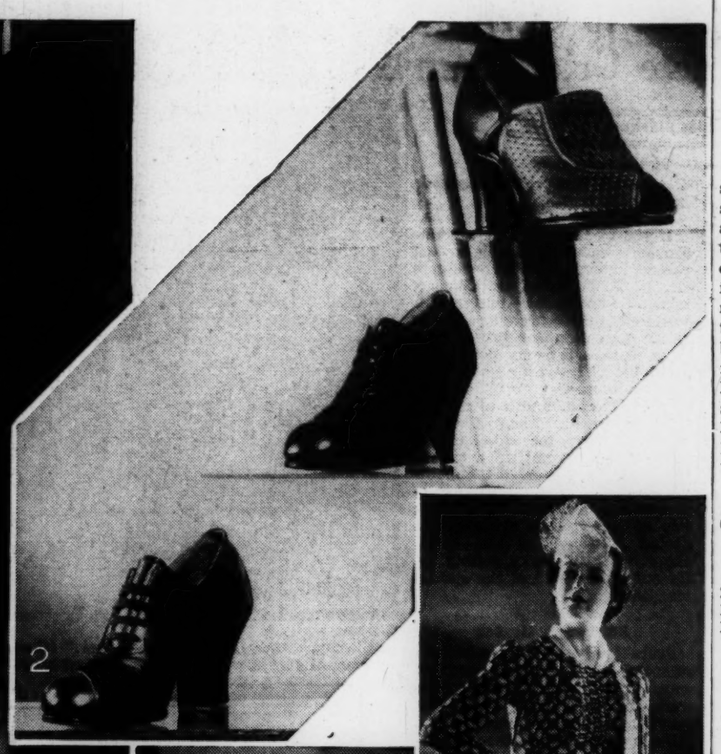
Well-Fitting Shoes for Walking

No item is more important to comfort than well-fitting shoes that give support. The oxford type is pre-eminently adapted to days on foot. It is true that people are suited by different lasts, according to their foot structure and their natural posture, nevertheless, this writer believes that when it is attempted to justify definitely high heels for long walks, vanity rather than an appreciation of facts is the speaker. More and more we are realizing that good dress is, first of all, dress appropriate to the occasion. This being so, high-heeled sandals, however beautifully designed and becoming, are not smart footwear for sight-seeing. We recommend also a five-thread stocking of good quality which is not likely to drop its stitches. Between a comparatively heavy stocking that is in sound condition and a sheer stocking which is streaked with dribbling runs, we think there is no competition.

Washable gloves in white or some suitable accent color are the essential choice. For mid-summer the meshes will prove coolest, but they do not keep the hands as clean as a thin but solid fabric, like silk.

For Evening Events

Customary evening events at the Fair will not call for long skirts or frocks unsuitable to daytime hours. Restaurant dining, except when particular parties are given which establish their own etiquette, will make no special demands as to ensembles. Knowing that such a gaiety is to occur, one might don one's prettiest hat and slip an extra pair of gloves and a little jewelry into one's handbag in order to refresh one's mood and appearance, but it will not be necessary.



Courtesy of International Silk Guild; and Coward Shoes

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Her Home in Shanghai

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On sailing from the United States to establish a home in China for two years, we wondered what our first impression of that far-away land would be; what would housekeeping be like; would we have the modern conveniences; what would be available in the way of food, and so forth. The answers to all these puzzling queries seemed more and more elusive as our ship approached nearer and nearer to another new homemaking adventure—this time in the Orient.

That morning was unforgettable when we stepped ashore on the famous Bund in Shanghai. Passing in review, against the background of smart hotels and modern office buildings which lined the Whangpoo water front, were hurrying rickshas, trams, double-decked busses, taxis, droskies, and burdened coolies; and a parade of what seemed to be every nationality under the shining sun in its native dress.

After a short but interesting stay at a French hotel we found a house that met our every need, in the French Concession. It was a thoroughly modern building on which the last finishing touches were being made—in a brand new compound of ten cream stucco houses with red tile roofs, which looked as if they might have been transplanted from a street in Southern California.

Downstairs there was an entrance hall and large living room with fireplace, a dining room, and two kitchens, one for the cook and one for the house boy. The gas stove for cooking was rented from the company supplying the gas. We purchased an electric refrigerator on Bubbling Well Road, incidentally, the first I had ever owned. An efficient heating system had been installed throughout the house. The servants' quarters were above the garage which adjoined the house.

Upstairs there was a bright, many-windowed bedroom with fireplace and connecting bath; and a bedroom with everything just her height for "little missy"; an ironing room for amah, and a large bedroom and bath for "young masters number one and two," as the Chinese always called them.

* * *

The garden appeared as if by magic. One day there was not even turf in it, and by noon the next day we had roses blooming on our black bamboo fence, Lombardy poplars and willow trees waving gently in the breeze, a good looking lawn and many of the summer flowers we had known and loved in America. And from then on the plants which were put in continued blooming!

Tucked away toward the back of that ultra-modern compound, far from the street cries of the noisy venders, one could for hours at a time, completely forget one was living in a foreign land. We even enjoyed radio programs from an American broadcasting station, with news of the day each noon.

A British daily was delivered at our door each morning, and a good American paper in the evening.

* * *

Two or three times a week the cook went to market whence he returned heavily laden with meat, eggs, fish and vegetables. Fresh fruits, butter, and uncooked vegetables were purchased from one of the many modern markets, ever ready and eager to supply the "foreign missy" with almost any "homeside" products she might desire. Milk and cream came from foreign dairies in Shanghai and were of excellent quality.

The noon meal was always referred to as "tiffin" and much was made of the tea hour. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Smiling coolie boys calling "wha-a-a," the flower call, came to the door every morning with their baskets swaying from long shoulder poles. Sometimes, when these baskets failed to balance, to the lighter basket was added an almond-eyed baby, who looked up from his strange cradle with unquestioning serenity. For 20 cents big money (at that time about six cents U. S. money) many vases and bowls could be filled with clouds of loveliness.

Many changes have taken place in the city we knew in its untroubled days, but war or rumors of war can never alter the memory of the home we established and enjoyed in that far-off land of old Cathay.

H. H. F.

A Friday Column

Hadassah at Work in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

American-Jewish women are the prime contributors to the work which Hadassah is doing in Palestine, and one wonders if they realize what a splendid ameliorative agency is being carried on through their generosity. It is more than 26 years since a band of 44 enthusiastic pioneers began curative and sanitary measures in Jerusalem, and their work has expanded into the group of organizations known collectively as "Hadassah." No difference is made between Jew and Arab, help is given to those in need of it, and—best of all—by degrees the population is being taught to help itself.

One of the new duties of Hadassah is that of meeting the immigrants from Central Europe, who have fled from persecution to make a new life for themselves in Palestine. Usually these people arrive bewildered and somewhat lost. Homes for girl immigrants have been started at the two ports of Tel Aviv and Haifa, and kindly women of the organization go down to meet the boats and take charge of the new arrivals. They are sorted out according to their qualifications and possibilities, and, after a short period of rest and recuperation—which many of them sadly need—they are passed on to the farm colonies or industrial centers where work may be found for them.

Farm Training Given

Hadassah works in close cooperation with the agricultural centers of the country, training these young Jewish girls to take their part in the developing of fruit farm industries, in chicken raising, and in dairy farming; looking after their physical and moral well-being during the training period. The majority of these immigrants have been town dwellers up to the time of their arrival; and yet by far the majority take readily to farm work, and not one of them has expressed a wish to return to Europe.

The Nathan Strauss Health Center is a fine sunny building in which child welfare is conducted. This was a difficult task in the initial years, for the mothers showed appalling ignorance of the rules of child nurture and infant mortality was high. There is a large roof playground where working mothers can leave their small children, and kitchens where girls—both those from poor homes in Jerusalem and new immigrants—are taught cookery. A special feature of the cookery lessons is that of adapting the native food products of Palestine to the needs of the new settlers, and of preparing food for young children. There is a corrective gymnasium in the same building for children between six and eight years, and a clinic for mothers. Free milk is distributed from the clinic and in connection with this scheme, a milk pasturization plant has been installed.

From the Cookery Center

Hadassah gives free meals to Jewish children who need them. Fresh vegetables, well cooked; fruit, and savoury soup are the staple articles of the menus. These are prepared in part by the girl pupils of the cookery center.

The name of Miss Henrietta Szold is one to conjure with in Palestine. This white-haired lady was one of the original band of pioneers, and still does wonderful work for Hadassah. She has taken a great interest in the memorandum presented to the Palestine Royal Commission on the subject of child marriages. Several clauses in the new Penal Code (which fixes "fifteen years completed" as the legal age for marriage) unfortunately give loopholes for evasion, and a strong tightening up of the code is being urged by women social workers in the country.

Versatile Marigold Family

Gardening

The ambitious marigold family continues to surprise the plant breeders by its ability to improve. Its latest member to be decorated for merit is called Marigold Early Sunshine, which won a bronze medal in the All America trials of new varieties for 1939.

It is not many years since giant double flowered marigolds resembled rubber sponges, so regular and monotonous were their petals. The improved types developed in recent years have followed two general types — one resembling the carnation, the other the chrysanthemum. Early Sunshine is a double chrysanthemum flowered variety, bearing large flowers of pale yellow on plants two feet tall. It is an early strain of Dixie Sunshine, a variety introduced so late it was useless in northern gardens. Early Sunshine flowers much earlier.

Courtesy W. Atlee Burpee Co.

New Chrysanthemum-Flowered Marigold Early Sunshine. All-America Bronze Medal Winner, 1939.

Native American

Marigolds are not the "marygold" of Shakespeare; they are native American flowers introduced much later than Shakespeare's time; but are among the very best performers in American summer weather. Seeds are rather large and soft and likely to rot in cold soil, so it is best to start them outdoors only after the soil is fairly warm and danger of frost over. They have the greatest vigor and continue to bear flowers throughout the summer until killing frosts cut them down.

There are so many marigolds, it is possible to find varieties to fill almost any garden role, where yellow orange, or a maroon color is wanted. One of the most useful for border massing is one of the oldest varieties, Tagetes signata pumila, sometimes called the Mexican marigold. This is a variety of compact growth, bearing single flowers of bright yellow, so profusely it makes a veritable shower of gold.

Sans Odor

Many of the new marigolds have a faint fragrance in their flowers; others have discarded the typical marigold odor which comes from the leaves and is objectionable to some. The largest variety now obtainable sometimes bears flowers seven inches across. And this year hybrids are available which bear large flowers having the maroon coloring that was formerly found only in the smaller flowering French type.

The marigold may be considered a "must" for the garden program, whether one wishes cut flowers or landscape effect. It is one of the most dependable of all flowers for almost any kind of weather or description of soil.

A Friday Column

By the Inch

You now can buy your light bulbs by the inch. New fluorescent lamps introduced recently at the Merchandise Mart, Chicago, are rated by their length instead of by the watt.

Illumination of the average living room for reading purposes can be accomplished with an eighteenth-inch tube using fifteen watts current. Employing mercury vapor instead of the conventional tungsten filament, the new type lamps, the makers state, give five to six times as much light with half the heat loss incurred in a filament type bulb consuming the same amount of current. By means of an adaptation they can be screwed into any light socket.

A variety of colors is obtained by varying the composition of the fluorescent coating on the inner surface of the tube. Green lamps have been found to give the most light for the money.

A Dessert For Dad

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This apple dessert which is sure to be popular with even a supposedly recalcitrant male is but a glorified dish of baked apples, topped with a mountain of sweetened, gold-tipped meringue. Serve it with thick sweet cream—and we mean **thick**, since we have set out to please the menfolks. And don't be dissuaded by skeptics who say meringue is only for the softer sex. Have you never seen the satisfied smile of a big, strong man as he plunges his fork through the feathery white foam of a quivering lemon pie?

Baked Apple Meringue

Take
6 large apples of equal size, pare them and remove cores, leaving apples whole.
Make a syrup of
2 cups sugar and
1¼ cups water and
1 tablespoon red currant jelly. Boil this slowly for 10 minutes, skimming well.
Place apples carefully in syrup, and parboil until tender. Drain and place in quick oven for 10 minutes.
Remove apples to an oven-glass platter. Fill cavities with
Puffed white raisins, slivers of blanched almonds, and
1 teaspoon peach or quince jam.
Meanwhile boil down syrup until of consistency to jell and pour it by spoonfuls over the apples. This will give them a perfect gloss.
Make a meringue of
3 egg whites and
9 tablespoons sugar. Pile this upon the apples and brown quickly in the oven. Before sending to the table garnish with cubes of quince or apple jelly. And be sure to serve with thick sweet cream.

J. B. de C.

Pineapple Juice For Cooking Use

Did you ever try adding pineapple juice to the water in which you cook vegetables?

Chefs in Hawaii who pride themselves on their culinary art cook vegetables in a mixture of one-third canned unsweetened pineapple juice and two-thirds water. They say the taste of the pineapple juice disappears and leaves a cooked vegetable of added tenderness and zest that often "makes" the meal.

Pineapple juice is also used in basting meat. Use one part juice and one part water. This gives a new and different keenness of flavor.

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'Pinafore' Sails Again—Miss Cornell's New Play in New York

'Cox and Box' in Bill With Savoyard Sailors

By Edwin F. Melvin

That sturdy ship, "Pinafore," came into port again at the Colonial last evening, still seaworthy after 60 years of voyaging on the theatrical high seas. Its D'Oyly Carte crew was in fine fettle. Its captain was as gallant an officer as ever paced before the footlights. And as for the sisters, and cousins, and aunts they were as winsome a bevy as ever gladdened Gilbertian sailors' hearts.

The audience too played their part with the heartiness that is characteristic of Savoyard gatherings. They rustled with anticipation when Isidore Godfrey took his place in the orchestra pit. They chuckled with delight at Darrell Fancourt's grimaces in the amazing make-up of Dick Deadeye. They sympathized with John Dudley's predicament as Ralph Rackstraw, the able seaman who had the presumption to fall in love with the skipper's daughter. They were amused by the coy demeanor of Helen Roberts as the captain's child, as it was meant that they should be. And when Martyn Green began capering an accompaniment to "Never Mind the Why and Wherefore" their enthusiasm seemed to have no end. If Mr. Green had not been through similar experiences many times before, his ingenuity might have been taxed to devise new business for his encores. But as it was, he never faltered.

♪ ♪ ♪

The secret of "Pinafore," as the D'Oyly Carte Company does it, is, of course, the team work that is a part of their tradition. They manage to combine an unfailing flow of high good nature with a freshness of approach that is amazing after so many repetitions. In both spoken dialogue and songs they maintain an exemplary clearness of enunciation. They take professional pride in their work, but they also have an unmistakable enjoyment in their tasks that communicates itself to their audiences.

Their duties as seamen, to be sure, are not unduly onerous. They spend more time in exchanging musical compliments with their captain (the properly dignified Leslie Rands) than in polishing up the ship. They are always ready to cluster about the cheerful Little Buttercup (Evelyn Gardiner), who though she has revealed the secret many times still waits until just before the final curtain to explain that the Captain was really a seaman and Ralph Rackstraw belonged on the quarterdeck.

♪ ♪ ♪

It it were not so late in the evening someone might question the Gilbertian assumption that a naval captain acquires his office by heredity. But it always is late in the evening when the solution is proposed, and Gilbert and Sullivan audiences are not disposed to put impertinent queries.

For curtain raiser last evening, the bill included "Cox and Box," that cheerful bit of nonsense for which Sullivan provided the music and Maddison Morton and F. C. Burnand the words. William Sumner was Cox, the hatter, and John Dean, Box the printer, who shared the same room unintentionally, through the conniving of a landlord who took advantage of the fact that one of them worked by day and the other by night. Richard Walker was the landlord. Until the D'Oyly Carte Company began their American visits, the piece was comparatively unfamiliar in this country. But by now it is an established part of the repertory and welcomed as an old friend.

'H. M. S. Pinafore' and 'Cox and Box'

Colonial Theater—The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London in Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore," evening of April 20, 1939. The cast:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. ..... Martyn Green
Captain Corcoran ..... Leslie Rands
Ralph Rackstraw ..... John Dudley
Dick Deadeye ..... Darrell Fancourt
Bill Bobstay ..... Richard Walker
Bob Becket ..... Radley Flynn
Josephine ..... Helen Roberts
Hebe ..... Marjorie Eyre
Little Buttercup ..... Evelyn Gardiner

Preceded by Maddison Morton's, F. C. Burnand's, and Arthur Sullivan's "Cox and Box." The cast:

Cox ..... William Sumner
Box ..... John Dean
Bounce ..... Richard Walker

Laurence Olivier

Margalo Gillmore

Drawn by Virginia Carman

Katharine Cornell
And two of her company in "No Time for Comedy"

'No Time for Comedy' And Piece by Saroyan

By Arthur Pollock

New York

No dramatist in the country can find the precise word more easily than S. N. Behrman nor be witty in speech with more pointed grace, and none can get an argument for one thing or another into his plays with more apparent casualness. Occasionally he has seemed to write so carefully around his idea so as not to seem to be aiming too directly at it that his play has become a trifle sluggish. As if to remedy that defect he has made his new play, "No Time for Comedy," at the Ethel Barrymore Theater, lighter and plainer than usual. And this time it sounds so much lighter than the notion he is pleading for that he might be accused of being almost cruelly frivolous.

Light and plain it is certainly, the old story of the husband, the wife, and the other woman. The other woman lures the husband away, the wife gets him back in the end. There is the inevitable scene between wife and temptress. It is an easy story to tell and one with which for generations it has been easy to please audiences. Mr. Behrman has adorned it with his customary lambent wit, thrillingly phrased speeches, talk that delights the ear.

This time the temptress snares her man by telling him that he has allowed his real talents to lie fallow. He is a playwright, author of successful sparkling comedies with nothing but wit in them. She wants him to write plays of significance. She sets about inspiring him, though she herself is not of an inspiring intelligence. She is successful for a time because it happens that he is in that uneasy state which authors get into when they have finished one thing and are looking about for a new theme. He is between ideas, as his wife says.

♪ ♪ ♪

His wife is an actress, a beautiful, intuitive actress played by the gracious Katharine Cornell. She understands him. He hits upon the notion that Spain is a curiously interesting place. He seems to know very nearly nothing about what was going on there at the time Mr. Behrman's play was written, but he thinks he would like to go to Spain and get an idea.

The point is, of course, that the fictive playwright is beginning to realize vaguely that these are vital times and he is fiddling on the edge of the fire. After a while, as if by an afterthought on Mr. Behrman's part, for the fact is tacked on at the end, the man's wife, who has previously shown little sign of knowing about anything but the theater and the way in which her husband's thought works, suddenly realizes that the struggling people of Spain really are sufficient inspiration for a play and persuades her man to remain at home with her and write it. One wonders if such a man could really do anything but ruin his smart reputation and his peace by attempting plays even semi-serious. He is merely looking for "copy."

It is difficult to know what Mr. Behrman wants to say. All the things that are apparent seem too obvious for a man of his ability to waste his time underlining. A very unsatisfactory play, but a merry one, and a hit.

Katharine Cornell, back in comedy after a long absence, plays with her rare sincerity, with great beauty and appeal. Margalo Gillmore, Laurence Olivier, John Williams, Gee Gee James, and Robert Flemyng are the others of a fine cast cunningly directed by Guthrie McClintic. The Playwrights Company presents "No Time for Comedy" as its fourth play of the season. The Playwrights Company is fortunate.

♪ ♪ ♪

What the wife of the Behrman play realizes so casually at the end is a little bit of what William Saroyan has known all along. Mr. Saroyan has written a play called "My Heart's in the Highlands," which the Group Theater is presenting at the Guild Theater. Mr. Saroyan writes even more lightly than Mr. Behrman, but with a great warmth of heart at the same time and a love of humanity and human yearning. And Mr. Saroyan's instincts are so sure, his gift of spontaneity so vast, his skill so great that "My Heart's in the Highlands" becomes one of the treasures of the season, one of the most enchanting little plays of many seasons.

It is about any number of things, chiefly about the natural decency of the human being, his intuitive love of beauty, his innate dignity and self-respect, his distaste for living by bread alone, his joy in being alive and free. About, that is, man's instinct for living with his heart forever in the highlands. About the fact that something is wrong somewhere, as the little boy of the play says, when human beings are slaves to the mere mechanics of living and earning one's daily bread.

There is a story, too, a slight story, a thread on which to hang character, a sprightly, irresponsible, matchlessly imaginative story that makes you laugh and makes you cry and leaves you happy to belong to the human race.

New Radio Quiz Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

Premiere of "Don't Forget," a new quiz program to help one to remember, based on the "association of ideas" formula, is set for tonight at 8 over the NBC-Blue-WBZ network. Allen Prescott, NBC's "Wife Saver" will be master of ceremonies for this show.

Other events worth a dialing are Gracie Allen's version of "Paul Revere's Ride," CBS-WEEI, 8:30; appearances of Dorothy Parker, author-satirist, and Morris Ernst, lawyer-author, in S. J. Perelman's "Author! Author!" crime reconstruction period, Mutual-WAAB, 8:30; and Orson Welles' production of Noel Coward's "Private Lives," with Gertrude Lawrence of the original cast, CBS-WEEI, 9.

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Saturday

Premiere of Gian-Carlo Menotti's NBC-commissioned opera, "The Old Maid and the Thief," is scheduled today for 10 p. m., over the NBC - Red - WNAC network. Menotti, whose opera, "Amelia Goes to the Ball," was an outstanding success two years ago, has written a series of 14 brief episodes on modern theme for four voice-characters (NBC soloists Mary Hopple, Margaret Daum, Dorothy Sarnoff, Robert Weede), with an announcer to provide the continuity. The singers will dress their parts though there will be no scenery. Alberto Erede of the Glyndebourne Festival and Salzburg Opera will conduct.

Other dial events are a children's concert from Hollywood Bowl by the Los Angeles Philharmonic, CBS-WEEI, 3; Coast Guard night with the "Americans at Work" period, CBS-WEEI, 7; the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston concert, Stanley Hasselt, conductor, Colonial-WAAB, 8:30; "Mister Important," Arch Oboler's play of the desk-thumping little businessman who suddenly gains the power to hear what his browbeaten employees think of him, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

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Sunday

Dial events worth attention today are a production of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," by the Music Hall company, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon; Drinkwater's "Oliver Cromwell," in "Great Plays" period, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1; excerpts from the "Hot Mikado," with Bill Robinson, in "Magic Key," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2; the first performance in the United States of Arcady Dubensky's "Suite-Anno 1600," in the seventeenth century manner, in Philharmonic concert, CBS-WEEI, 3; and the New York Drama Critics Circle on the best plays of the current season, NBC-Blue-WBZ,10.

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Monday

Irene Castle, whose stage career is currently being portrayed by Ginger Rogers, will be guest of Eddie Cantor, CBS-WEEI, 7:30; baseball's history is dramatized in the "Cavalcade of America," CBS-WEEI, 8; Robert Taylor and Frances Dee play "Broadway Bill," a horse-racing drama, in Cecil B. DeMille's Theater, CBS-WEEI, 9; the first radio concert of the five-day Rochester Festival of American Music features Randall Thompson's Second Symphony, played by the Eastman School of Music Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor, NBC, Blue-WBZ, 9.

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Tuesday

William Lescaze, modern architect, will discuss the sound "architecture" in the music of Bach and Beethoven in the "Music and the Friendly Arts" discussion of the American School of the Air, CBS-WEEI 2:30; "Information Please" will invite Arthur Krock and Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Washington commentators, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30; and the first radio performance of Kreisler's arrangement of Paganini's Concerto in D Major, will be played by Benno Rabinoff, violinist, with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

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Wednesday

An address by President Roosevelt to the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, NBC-Blue-WBZ, CBS-WEEI, 10 a. m.; one by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, before the American Guild for German Cultural Freedom, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10; and the premiere of a "Good Citizenship" series by a group of Boston's fraternal and service organizations, Colonial-WAAB, 8:30, are features of today's programs.

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Thursday

Today's dial fare brings back the Stroud Twins to the Vallee Hour, on which they were originally heard, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8; offers a program of Piston's Concertino, with Cecil Genhart, piano soloist; Griffes Tone Poem for Flute and Orchestra, Joseph Mariano, soloist; Chadwick's "Jubilee"; Copland's "El Salon Mexico"; and Owen Reed's Symphony, in the second radio concert of the Rochester Festival of American Music, played by the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30; and monologues by Cornelia Otis Skinner, in "Tune-Up Time," CBS-WEEI, 10.—**A. D. H.**

Early Music in Performance

For the popular disposition to regard early music—specifically that of the periods before Bach's—as merely quaint, and for the hardly less unfortunate inclination to make its appreciation the subject of an uncritical cult, there is no better remedy than abundant performance. The Boston Society of Early Music, which last night gave the third concert of its first season, is doing much to make this music less unfamiliar, not—it is true—to the great mass of music followers but at least to the rather specialized and cultivated audiences that attend its sessions at the Women's City Club. Its programs are generous and range far afield, containing much that is unfamiliar even to hearers fairly well versed in this music. Its instruments are the viols and harpsichord of the general period covered by its interests. Its standard of performance is high, even though it may at times leave one unsatisfied that the appropriate style has been found.

Performers accustomed to the chamber music of the great romantics and moderns do not always adapt themselves readily to the shorter melodic motives, the more constant conversational interchange of voices, the freely changing but strongly marked rhythms—what might perhaps be described as the madrigal style—of sixteenth and seventeenth century instrumental polyphony. This lack was felt, for example, in a suite for four viols by Matthew Locke (Fantazia, Courante, Ayre, and Sarabande), which—though beautifully performed as to tone and well balanced from the nineteenth-century point of view—lacked the necessary individualization, the alternate self-assertion, of its parts and was somewhat indeterminate as to rhythm, even in the Courante and Sarabande which are, after all, dances.

More successfully realized were a charmingly melodic and lightly rhythmed "Carmen" for three viols by Heinrich Isaac (1450-1517) and an Ayre and Fantasia for four viols and harpsichord by the prolific John Jenkins (1592-1678), who was said to have produced a "horse-load" of music, little of which survives—to our loss if this cheerful and vigorous example be typical. A sonata by Buxtehude, for the unusual combination of viol da gamba, violone, and harpsichord (think of 'cello, double-bass, and piano), seemed to suffer from the composer's temperamental inability to adapt himself to the vivacious instrumental style adopted (he was, of course, best known as the solemn composer of monumental organ preludes and fugues). The result was a rather ponderous and ineffectual liveliness, though the extraordinary agility demanded from the violone (proficiently handled by Gaston Dufresne) aroused amused attention.

Mr. Zighera's exquisite playing of the viola da gamba once more deserved admiration in his sensitive performance of a melodious and gently poetic sonata by Karl F. Abel (1725-1787), with the musicianly aid of Putnam Aldrich as harpsichordist. Excessive haste, however, marred the first movement of a sonata (G minor) for the same combination by J. S. Bach—a work, in any event, which gave the impression of having been originally intended for a larger combination and then transcribed.

Mr. Aldrich gave pleasure in a series of solos for harpsichord by Aston, Byrd, and Normiger—all played in scholarly (if occasionally too careful) fashion. Other participants in last night's concert were Paul Federowsky (descant viol) and Albert Bernard (treble viol). **S. S.**

News of the Stage

Fay's Vaudeville

Frank Fay is now talking of bringing his vaudeville show into the Shubert May 1, according to latest report from New York.

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"Lucy Stone"

The Federal Theater will shift from the gay "Pinocchio" to the more serious "Lucy Stone" at the Copley Theater, for a two-weeks engagement to open May 9. "Lucy Stone" is a play by Maud Wood Park, based on the story of the leader in the advocacy of "votes for women" as written by her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell.

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"Liliom" May 16

The New England Repertory Theater will present Ferenc Molnar's "Liliom," May 16 at Huntington Chambers Theater. This will be the seventh production of the company, which has now been resident in Boston for a year.

'The Curtain Rises'

"Crisis" ends its six-weeks run at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse today. Starting at noon Saturday, the American premiere of "The Curtain Rises," known in its original French as "Entrée des Artistes," will be presented at this theater.

"The Curtain Rises" deals with student life at the historic Paris Conservatory of Dramatic Art.

Dance Notes

Senia Russakoff Ballet

The members of the Carnival Ballet Group of the Senia Russakoff School of Dancing, assisted by a group of young students, will give a recital in Jordan Hall on Tuesday evening.

A new two-act ballet, "The Black Swan," will be the main feature of the program. Book and choregraphy are by Mr. Russakoff, music by Sidney Cahan.

Other items are the divertissements: "Carnaval," "Moonlight Sonata," "Valse Triste," "Egypta," "Chopiniana," "Idilio," and "Second Hungarian Rhapsody."

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Hans Wiener Program

The Hans Wiener workshop Group will give its third annual performance at the Peabody Playhouse on Friday evennig, April 28.

The program will include solos, duos and group compositions by advanced students and demonstrations of dance techniques for children. Themes range from the abstract to the comic, the lyric and the dramatic. In every instance the dancer has designed the choregraphy and costume for his own dance.

The group dances are the product of experimental work in the studio. The student dancer works within his group. He presents his idea, his patterns of movement, his choice of music and costume designs. The group members comment and criticize, offer suggestions. Thus the whole group actively participates in the building of the dance composition.

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Dana Sieveling Recital

Dana Sieveling and her pupils will give a recital in John Hancock Hall on Saturday afternoon, May 6.

An adaptation of Debussy's "La Boite à Joujoux" will be the main feature of the program. Miss Sieveling will dance the doll for whom a miniature world war is fought, and Patricia Enders the wounded tin soldier.

In addition there will be scenes from "Alice in Wonderland," and three solos by Miss Sieveling, "Pavane," "Surge," and "Suggestions Diabolique," besides a wide variety of dance numbers by pupils of all ages.

Water Color Show

Fine Arts Theater

In the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater, there will be on view through April water colors by Claire Jane Augert. A resident of Missouri, this young painter has studied water color and sculpture in Boston where she has apparently cultivated a taste for this medium. She displays an aptitude with the brush which she enjoys using in the most economical manner permissible. Her subjects are happily not trite. She has gone about and discovered apparently in the course of daily occupation many appealing and rewarding themes. Among subjects of interest on exhibition are T Wharf, views of Beacon Street, and scenes of New Mexico.

Sculptures at Worcester

Sculptured portraits by Ann Wolfe are being shown at the Worcester Art Museum. Of Polish birth, Miss Wolfe has lived for many years in America with intermittent visits to Paris where she received instruction from Despiau.

Miss Wolfe's sculptures are wrought with vigor. Among her eminent models is Prof. Lancelot Hogben. She is determined in her portraits of luminaries to stress their features and in her enthusiasm she seems sometimes to emphasize immoderately, thrusting characterizing lines into obvious prominence so that they seem forced or blatant. Plastic qualities are thus obliterated by the sharp dominating lines.

Miss Wolfe's serious preoccupation with form as a vehicle of thought and feeling is apparent in such pieces as "In Memoriam" and "Prayer". Several other exhibits do credit to her absorption in sculptural problems and expression. She is free of stereotyped themes; she works with various materials; she is not limited by set dimensions.

Miss Wolfe is one of a growing society of sculptors who have appeared upon the American scene in recent years to give a new interest to an art which was moribund. **D. A.**

'Made for Each Other'

Carole Lombard's scope of expression is exemplified in the new film at the Orpheum and State Theaters, "Made for Each Other." She is required to range from light comedy to tragedy, and never makes a false touch as a girl who marries impulsively and finally wins the affection of her husband's mother only when the most trying times come, with things looking black where the baby is concerned.

Persons who do not like films with hospital scenes may not care for this one, for all Miss Lombard's fine performance and the bright ending when the emphasis is all on an infant who makes an entrancing series of funny faces. James Stewart does not shine as a comedian, and so is miscast during most of the picture, doing strong work, however, when the serious note is needed. His part is that of the familiar office worm who makes good at last when stirred by family troubles to demand consideration from his employer. Charles Coburn is genial as the boss and Lucile Watson does her best with a mother-in-law part that requires her to be humorless.

The story could have been told with a lighter touch, but it has breadth of appeal because it includes experiences common to millions of people, and so is undoubtedly satisfactory entertainment to most theatergoers.

The companion picture is "Within the Law," which has been shown in several previous screen versions, and now has Ruth Hussey, Tom Neal, Paul Kelly, William Gargan and Sidney Blackmer for its story of the shop girl, unjustly sent to prison, who marries the boss's son for revenge. A good elemental crook melodrama.

Hawthorne Memorial

Provincetown Art Association is launching a program to raise $50,000 to build and maintain a fireproof memorial gallery as a tribute to the late Charles W. Hawthorne, painter and teacher, who founded the Cape Cod Art School in 1899. Under the leadership of Thomas G. Blakeman, president of Provincetown Art Association, friends are organizing co-operative committees throughout the nation.

A New Radio Opera Prepares for Its Debut

Details From 'The Old Maid and the Thief' in Rehearsal

Gian-Carlo Menotti's composition for the radio which will have its world premiere Saturday evening on the NBC-Blue Network at 10 p. m. At the left are Mary Hopple, contralto, (Dorothy Sarnoff will substitute for her in the broadcast) and Willa Stewart, soprano. At the right are Robert Weede, baritone, and Margaret Daum, soprano.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156. Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Matinees WED and SAT 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

The Story of ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
Don AMECHE • Loretta YOUNG • Henry FONDA
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to $1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. at 50th St.

"Breath-taking . . . a theater adventure not often duplicated."—Mantle, News
JUDITH ANDERSON in FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO THEA., W. 45th St. Cir. 6-8230. Evs. 8:40. MATS WED. AND SAT. 2:40.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER, TAMARA, MARY MARTIN, BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
By Cole Porter
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. MATS WED AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Smart Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40.

KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present NO TIME FOR COMEDY
by S. N. BEHRMAN
LAURENCE OLIVIER—MARGALO GILLMORE
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
ETHEL BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390. Evs. 8:30—$1.10-$3.30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. $1.10-$2.75.

"Beatrice Lillie is the best of the lady clowns."—Anderson, Journal-American
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. and SAT. 2:40.

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES with Tamara TOUMANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Cir. 6-0730. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75.

"'The American Way' is as exciting and as beautiful as the American flag. Long may it run."—WALTER WINCHELL
THE AMERICAN WAY
FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
with GEORGE TANDY, JESSICA COULOURIS, HARRY FITZGERALD
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, 49th Street and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5470. Evgs. 8:40—55c. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20.

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. Phone 4-8220. Evgs. 8:30, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

BOSTON

COLONIAL 3 WEEKS ONLY. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
Gilbert & Sullivan Operas
TONIGHT "THE MIKADO"
Sat. Mat. & Eve. "THE GONDOLIERS"
Mon. Eve. "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD"
Tues. & Sat. Eves. "PATIENCE"
Wed. Mat. & Eve. "THE MIKADO"
Thurs. Eve. "THE GONDOLIERS"
Fri. Eve. "TRIAL BY JURY" & "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Sat. Mat. "IOLANTHE"
Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement

PLYMOUTH — Beg.—NEXT MON. EVE., 8:30
EDDIE DOWLING in "OUR TOWN"
THORNTON WILDER'S PRIZE PLAY
Evgs. 55c, 83c, $1.10. Thurs. Mat. 55c, 55c. Sat. Mats. 55c, 55c, 83c. Tax Inc.

THE STORY OF VERNON AND IRENE CASTLE
FRED ASTAIRE and GINGER ROGERS
PLUS—ALL NEW WALT DISNEY REVUE
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
—NOW—
CAROLE LOMBARD
JAMES STEWART
"MADE FOR EACH OTHER"
Also "WITHIN THE LAW"

BROOKLINE, MASS.
CONT. 2:10 COOLIDGE CORNER BEA. 3600
CONSTANCE BENNETT ROLAND YOUNG
TOPPER TAKES A TRIP
LET US LIVE with HENRY FONDA
EXTRA!—MARCH OF TIME—Latest Issue

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Air Conditioned . . . Always Comfortable
Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.—Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen, Doug. Fairbanks, Jr.
"GUNGA DIN"

NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, HARRY FITZGERALD
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45th Street. Evgs. 8:40. 55c-$2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40. 55c-$1.65.

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing in this group will serve as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day 516,258
1939 volume to date 80,469,525
1938 volume to date 74,172,784

Trend Uncertain In Stock Market; Trading Is Dull

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Price winds shifted frequently in today's stock market and definite trends were lacking in most departments.

The session was one of the slowest of the year to date, transfers being at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares. Near the final hour minor advances were a trifle in the majority.

While foreign affairs appeared a bit less disturbing marketwise, and, here and there, the domestic business picture brightened, speculative forces inclined to keep commitments relatively light pending more assurances war in Europe would be avoided.

Edging forward after a hesitant start were Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Eastman Kodak, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Anaconda, and Westinghouse.

Backward most of the time were American Can, Allied Chemical, Texas Corp., Johns-Manville, and Phelps Dodge.

Given a moderate lift in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum, Knott Corp., Niles-Bement-Pond, and Standard Oil of Nebraska.

Bonds Are Higher

The bond market struck into higher price ground today under leadership of foreign loans.

With news from abroad a little brighter, brokers said, traders were more inclined to shake off the indecision that has hung over recent sessions.

Advances running to over a point were still arranged on comparatively small turnover.

In front of the rally at the start of the final hour were Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Otis Steel 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61 and N. Y. Central 5s.

Foreign loans most in demand included Argentine 4½s, Italy Public Utility 7s and German 5½s.

U. S. Government obligations inched upward with the balance of the list.

Andrews Now Says Pay for Overtime Must Be in Cash

WASHINGTON (AP) — Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, has corrected himself and said that payments for overtime work must be made in cash.

Recently, he expressed belief that under the wage-hour law, employers could compensate salaried employees for working time in excess of 44 hours by giving them time and a half off in a subsequent week.

But he issued a formal statement saying he regretted that in an oral discussion at a press conference he had given a "wrong impression of the overtime requirements."

Not only must the compensation be in cash, he said, but it must be paid "when the employee customarily receives his compensation," and not be delayed.

With reference to the "general question of time off," the statement added that "within a given pay period—for example, when an employee is customarily paid fortnightly or monthly—it is conceivable that the amount due an employee for overtime earned in one week could be compensated for in another week within such pay period by giving the employee time off and yet not amount in wages in that week equal to what he would have received if he had worked a full workweek. This could only be done, of course, where the employee had a regular fixed hourly rate of pay."

Wheat Values Move Fractionally Lower

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP) — Activity in the international wheat market diminished today, resulting in a slump in futures trading here.

Prices were fractionally lower most of the session in sympathy with declines at Liverpool. Most of the trading was done by elevator, shipping and milling interests changing positions among the various futures contracts.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ lower compared with yesterday May 69¼-⅛, July 68-67⅞; corn ¼ off to ⅛ up, May 49¼-⅜, July 50½; oats ⅛-¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market continued to improve today although trans-Atlantics moved irregularly following the late setback in Wall Street Thursday. The impending budget message, however, checked activity. Leading industrials advanced fractionally. British funds were strong and European bonds held firm. Kaffirs and base metals edged upward.

Paris: The Bourse closed on an even keel today although turnover continued small. Bank of France ended 20 francs up but rentes dipped 5 to 35 centimes. Suez Canal added 425 francs and Royal Dutch was narrowly ahead.

Liverpool: Cotton futures finished 3 to 6 points down today as rumors of an American export subsidy continued to circulate.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	55	55	55	+1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
25	19⅜	Adam-Mill (1½g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr18
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
65⅜	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	1	50	50	50	+ ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8¼	8	8	− ½
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr20
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	11	10⅜	11	Apr19
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	16½	16¼	16½	− ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Apr19
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	157¾	157	157½	− ½
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (1⅔)	1	10	10	10	Apr20
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	5	10½	10½	10½	− ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ 5¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1¼g)	10	32¼	32	32⅛	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+1¼
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	9	60¼	59	60	+4
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅜
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	7	5	4½	5	+ ½
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	3	36	36	36	
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	90¾	88¼	90¾	+1½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	169¾	169¾	169¾	Apr20
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	3	21	21	21	Apr20
55	32	Am Car pf (2⅓e)	1	35½	35½	35½	− ⅜
24½	13½	Am Ch & C (.15g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111	111	111	+1½
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Apr20
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	11	11	11	Apr17
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6	6	6	Apr20
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	13	13	13	Apr19
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	45	44⅛	45	Apr20
2	1⅜	Am Ice	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17	17	17	
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	3	4¾	4½	4½	− ½
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr20
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	9	11⅞	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr15
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	2	28¼	27⅞	28¼	Apr19
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	117½	117½	117½	Apr20
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	1	38¾	38	38¾	+ ¾
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¾
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	28	12⅛	11⅞	12	
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	10	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	54½	53½	54½	+2
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	15	40⅝	39⅝	40	− ⅛
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛	Apr20
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	60½	59½	60½	Apr14
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	4	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr18
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	2	80	78	80	+2½
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr18
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	11	157⅜	156½	156½	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	78	77½	77½	−1½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	80½	80½	80½	− ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¾	149¾	149¾	+1¼
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	13	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	35	85	Apr19
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr20
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	39	23½	23	23	− ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	Apr14
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(1.15g)	3	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ¾
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21½	Arch-D-M (¼g)	3	21½	21	21	− ½
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	+ ½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr20
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	41	41	41	Apr 8
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	+1
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	16	28¼	27¼	27¼	
71	53	At T & SFpf(1g)	5	54½	54⅜	54½	Apr20
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	17	16⅞	17	− ⅛
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr14
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	9	11½	11½	11½	Apr17
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	5	105	105	105	Apr19
87⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf(3)	3	45¾	45¾	45¾	− ¼
66¾	53	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	55	55	55	Apr13
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Apr20
4⅝	2⅝	Auburn Auto	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr17
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr17
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	1	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	25	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	1	6½	6½	6½	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	9	22	21¾	21¾	Apr18
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	13¼	13	13	− ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr20
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	6	20	19½	19½	+ ¼
100⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Apr17
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
87⅜	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8	8	8	
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	25	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½a)	1	50	50	50	+ ¾
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	48½	47½	48½	Apr15
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	42	56⅞	55⅞	56¼	
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	6	105	104	105	Apr20
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr15
22⅛	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	Apr18
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	15	10¼	10	10	Apr20
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	24	22	21⅛	21⅛	
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	2	21	20⅞	22	+ ¼
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1⅛
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	13	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	9	22¾	22	22¼	
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	+ ¼
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	24½	23½	23½	Apr19
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	8	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr20
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	3	43½	42½	43½	Apr20
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	3	8½	8½	8½	Apr16
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	10¼	10	10	− ⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	7	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅝
19⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	15	16½	16	16½	+ ½
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14⅞	9⅝	Brunsw-B(¼g)	3	11	10⅞	11	Apr20
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
3	3	Budd Wheel	1	3½	3½	3½	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅜
34½	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	12⅜	12	12⅜	Apr20
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr20
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Bro(.15g)	1	7	7	7	Apr20
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	7	8	8	8	
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack(¼g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Apr17
		C					
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅜	Call-han Z-Lead	4	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
8⅜	3	Calumet & Hec	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	10⅜	10½	10½	− ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	57	3¾	3½	3½	− ⅜
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 8
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	Apr18
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr20
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	72½	72½	72½	Apr20
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	17	16⅜	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
94	84	Celan pr pf (7)	1	86	86	86	Apr20
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	1	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ¾
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr20
37⅜	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	6	38	36	36	−1½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	5	8	8	8	
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	22	20½	22	Apr14
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr14
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	10	32	31⅜	31⅜	
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	20	20	20	+1½
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
3¾	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr20
1	½	Chi & N West	32	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1¾	Chi & N West pf	2	1½	1½	1½	− ¼
⅝	⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr11
37⅜	13¼	Chi Great W pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr17
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	3	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	8	⅜	¼	⅜	Apr20
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅜	⅝	¾	Apr19
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	7	12¾	12½	12½	− ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	33½	33	33	Apr18
48¼	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr18
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr20
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Apr20
13⅛	7	Childs Co	1	9	9	9	+ ½
85¼	53⅜	Chrysler Cp (1g)	107	63⅛	62	62½	+ ⅜
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	10	10	10	Apr19
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	Apr20
26	15	Clark Equip	4	20	19	19½	+ ¾
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	23½	22¾	23½	+1¼
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	3	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ¾
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(¼g)	8	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
133	114	Coca-Cola (1.25g)	3	122	122	122	Apr20
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr20
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅜
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	5	23⅜	23	23	− ⅜
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Apr20
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	4	15½	15½	15½	− ¼
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr20
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	83	83	83	Apr18
15⅝	7⅛	C Pievte (2½%f)	2	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	Apr19
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2⅜)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	1	76	76	76	Apr18
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	22	45	43½	43¾	− ¼
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	48	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅞
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr14
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	14	10⅜	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	11	54⅞	53¾	54¼	+1¼
28¼	25⅜	Com Ed (.80g)	71	26⅜	26½	26½	− ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	Apr17
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Aire (1e)	10	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
87⅛	55⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Apr15
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	30	30⅜	30	30	
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pa (5)	1	105	105	105	+ ½
21⅜	11¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Apr20
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	2	9	9	9	
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6	6	6	+ ½
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	23	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	4	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Apr20
9	7	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	+1
97⅛	94	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Apr10
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	7	11	10¾	10¾	− ¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	6	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	90	90	90	+ ½
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	6	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ¼
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Apr19
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
35¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	31⅝	31	31½	+ ½
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (¼g)	10	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¼g)	5	19	18⅝	19	Apr20
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	16	55¾	55	55¼	+ ¼
176¾	171⅛	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171	171	171	− ⅛
65⅜	37	Coty Inc (.30g)	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
38	21	Crane Co	20	23⅛	22½	22½	− ½
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	95	95	95	Apr20
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Crosley Corp	12	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
40¼	35⅛	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Apr 6
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	30½	30½	30½	Apr19
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¼g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	2	28⅜	28½	28⅜	+ ⅛
96	70	Crucible Steel pf	3	71¾	70	71¾	Apr13
4⅞	3	Cuban-Am Sug	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
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Commerce and Finance

Eccles Sees U. S. Policy Destroying Domestic Silver Industry

Business and Industry

Reich Adopts Two Financial Schemes Within 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Third Reich cannot be accused of unwillingness to experiment with its financial system. Within the last 12 months it has introduced two new financial plans for overcoming its everincreasing difficulties.

In March, 1938, immediately before the annexation of Austria the former method of issuing special, renewable, Treasury bills was replaced by one in which six months delivery certificates were introduced. Only so many of these were allowed to be issued in any six months as could be consolidated in the following six months, so that the market during this time was full of Reich consolidation loans.

This was ex-Reichsbank President Dr. Schacht's plan for a slow but sure return to financial normalcy. But it was severely shaken when the burdens of Austria had to be taken over and broke down last September because of the extra costs of mobilization at that time.

Sudetenland Occupied

Then followed the occupation of the Sudetenland with all that it entailed, especially in new administration costs, so that by January of this year, the Reich Treasury was empty.

The result of the last loan issues in December and January showed that there was little relief to be had in this way and so the Government has been forced to introduce yet another method to meet its colossal expenditure.

The Reich will now meet its obligations to industry by an increased tax on extra profits and by the issue of special tax certificates (Steuergutscheine). These latter are of two kinds, either for a period of six months, at the end of which they are cashable at their normal value, or for three years from the month of issue, and then repayable at 112 per cent of their normal value. Some relief in taxation, increasing with the length of time the certificates are held, is also offered.

Henceforth, the state will meet its obligations to industry by paying 60 per cent in cash, and the remaining 40 per cent in these tax certificates.

When it is remembered that Germany's total industrial production for 1938 amounted to about RM 70,000,000,000 ($2,800,000,000 at $1.- = RM 2.50) and that more than one-half all orders come directly or indirectly from the State it will be seen that the payments in certificates will run into milliards of marks. The Reich Government, municipalities, armed forces, railways, posts, etc. are all permitted to pay the permitted proportion of their bills in these certificates.

This new plan issued near the end of the financial year was expected seeing that since last November certain departments (armed forces, etc.) had been paying industry through the issue of certain "acknowledgement vouchers" to be honored at a later date.

It is the logical extension of the system followed since 1933 of issuing extra spending power in advance of the production of the goods upon which it should be expended so as to stimulate this very production.

In view of the present conditions of full employment and shortage of raw materials this continued pansion of Reich credit looks dangerous. But it should be emphasized that the National Socialist financier is thinking in entirely different terms.

He is less a financier than a politician and is prepared to take this financial risk because he feels its effects can be overcome by conquests in the political field.

State Comes First

The argument that Germany should retrench now that the maximum remunerative development of its man-power and materials has been achieved in Germany, is met by the answer that a new period is now beginning with the economic exploitation of the newly acquired territories.

It must also be noted that the question of the maintenance of a high standard of living does not enter into consideration. All savings which may be achieved are for one purpose, the "Wehrwirtschafts" program of the Reich.

In fact, the Reich economist has long considered himself to be dealing with abnormal economic conditions because he accepts the fact that these conditions are in reality "war-in-peace-time" conditions. This was brought out clearly in a recent defense of the new tax certificates by a prominent party economist. He quoted Point 12 of the Party Program which declares that "in view of the tremendous sacrifice in wealth and blood which every war demands of the nation, personal enrichment through war must be regarded as a crime against the nation," and added that though "we do not live in a war, we do live in a situation in which the utilization of all the work reserves of the nation is demanded for the new Reich now being built and in this situation it is criminal for anyone to enrich himself at the expense of the nation."

This writer also saw in the new financial plan a realization of the Party's determination to avoid continued increase in the State burden through interest payments. Such an explanation would be more freely accepted were it not for the fact that everyone knows that it is the exhaustion of receipts from loans which has led to the adoption of the present tax certificate plan.

Auto Production Highest This Year

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Ward's Automotive Reports reported automobile production this week at the highest level of the year, estimating assemblies at 90,280 units, against 88,050 last week and 57,363 this week a year ago.

The advance was attributed to the establishment of five-day schedules at two major plants, and Ward's added that "orders coming to the factories were in steady volume."

All Types of Excise Taxes in March Rise Over Like '38 Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—Improvement of business over last year was reflected in a Treasury analysis of March revenue, which showed all types of current excise taxes were higher than in March, 1938.

Conspicuous gains were shown in the levies on gasoline, liquor, tobacco, outomobiles, trucks, accessories and tires. Total on the seven items was $115,454,575, compared with $102,346,811 in March, 1938.

A breakdown of March income tax collections, representing first installments on 1938 income, showed payment of $204,690,989 by corporations and $291,215,328 by individuals this March, compared with $303,100,300 by corporations and $403,634,814 by individuals in March, 1938, on 1937 incomes.

Carloadings Rise 2.3 P. C. in Week; 1.9 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 547,816 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 15.

This was an increase of 12,346 cars, or 2.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 10,231, or 1.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 198,707 or 25.6 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Incr. Over Last Week	Incr. Over A Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	250,101	1,130	31,074
Less-than-carlot muse	154,129	†3,628	3,407
Coal	55,049	8,598	†32,965
Grain and grain prods	30,832	714	†283
Livestock	12,483	1,955	1,232
Forest products	28,024	1,158	2,602
Ore	11,259	2,602	3,446
Coke	5,839	†185	1,718

†Decrease.

Quarter Earnings Of 60 Corporations Show 25 P. C. Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—March quarter earnings of the first 60 large corporations to report totaled $83,901,000, an increase of 25 per cent over the $67,322,000 reported for the same period last year, a compilation by the Associated Press disclosed.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. accounted for almost 50 per cent of the total net income reported by the group. Excluding American Telephone, earnings of the remaining companies were 55 per cent greater than a year ago.

Earnings of six food concerns were up 9 per cent and six steel companies showed a net profit of $1,410,000 against a net loss of $3,503,000 for the first quarter last year.

Earnings of four chemical companies were up 60 per cent: three electrical equipment manufacturers were up 8 per cent.

Class I Roads Place More New Freight Cars in Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads in the first three months of 1939 put in service 5,104 new freight cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. Of the number 2,382 were installed in March. In the first three months of 1938 Class I railroads put 4,362 in service.

New steam locomotives put in service in the first three months of 1939 totaled 8 compared with 68 in the like period of 1938. New electric and Diesel locomotives installed in the three months' period this year totaled 46 compared with 40 in the like period last year.

Class I railroads on April 1 had 6,502 new freight cars on order compared with 5,825 on the same day last year, and 6,788 on March 1, 1939.

New steam locomotives on order on April 1, 1939, totaled 62, compared with 84 on April 1 last year and 63 on March 1, 1939. New electric and Diesel locomotives on order on April 1 this year numbered 33 compared with 19 one year ago and 38 on March 1, 1939.

Milwaukee Road Reports Rise in Deficit for 1938

CHICAGO (AP)—Trustees of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad reported a net deficit of $17,996,269 for 1938, compared with a deficit of $14,221,271 in 1937.

The total income available for fixed charges was $6,101,866, compared with $9,824,734 the previous year.

Freight revenue totaled $82,219,057, a decrease of 7.18 per cent from the figure of $88,576,457 in 1937. Passenger train revenue was $12,810,605, a decrease of 5.10 per cent from the $13,499,493 in 1937.

Reserve Chairman Asks Modification Of Silver Program

WASHINGTON (AP) — Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, urged Congress to revise the Government's silver purchase program, which has brought a large part of the world's silver to this country.

The Administration monetary leader testified there was "no justification from a credit or monetary standpoint" for the United States to continue paying a premium price for foreign silver.

Furthermore, he said, a continuance of silver buying ordered by the 1934 Silver Purchase Act threatened "to destroy the domestic silver industry in this country."

Mr. Eccles testified before a Senate Banking and Currency Sub-Committee considering a bill by Senator John G. Townsend (R-Del) which would end purchase of both foreign and domestic silver and terminate all related Administration monetary powers.

Mr. Eccles said he did not favor going that far and suggested the Government should continue to purchase surplus production of domestic silver mines. He said this might be bought at about 50 cents an ounce, compared with 64.64 cents now being paid by the Treasury under the Silver Purchase Act.

The Reserve Board Chairman's testimony led to a roundtable and at times highly critical discussion of the Administration's gold, silver and credit moves.

Senator Carter Glass (D-Va), veteran authority on monetary and banking matters, interrupted Mr. Eccles at one point to criticize issuance of gold certificates by the Federal Reserve.

"They're supposed to be redeemable in gold, but if you get the gold they put you in jail and fine you," the Virginian observed.

Other committee members questioned the Government policies which have attracted much of the world's silver and gold to this country.

Mr. Glass broke in again to say it was unwise "to bury the gold in a hole in Kentucky and have the Army guard it."

Mr. Eccles observed that the gold and the currency issued with gold backing were acceptable to most nations for settlement of international trade balances, while this was not true of silver. Earlier, he had explained that the Silver Act permitted issue of silver certificates or currency on a fixed value of $1.29 an ounce for silver, which was considerably above world silver certificates."

The Reserve head said that since 1933 silver certificates and coins in circulation here had increased $1,000,000,000 while other types had decreased $900,000,000. He added that silver certificates had displaced Federal Reserve notes until "we might reach the point where we have nothing but silver certificates."

The Reserve chairman said the surplus of bank deposits had created an "excess reserve situation where the Federal Reserve Board is unable to exercise effective control of the domestic situation.

"Silver purchases make the problem of credit control—which was made difficult by the influx of gold—that much more difficult," he added.

Mr. Eccles said that with excess reserves already at $4,000,000,000, this country had a "potential increase of $8,000,000,000," and that the latter included "abnormal government balances": the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund; $500,000,000 in de-sterilized gold; a possible profit of $1,225,000,000 by issue of silver certificates on silver now owned by the Treasury; and the authority to issue $3,000,000,000 of so-called "greenbacks."

U.S. Metal Machinery Sales to Japan Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said the United States doubled its sales of metal-working machinery to Japan because Germany, Japan's axis partner, needed most of its machinery output for its own purposes.

Germany formerly was the principal shipper of machinery to Japan, but last year the United States, with sales of $23,811,408, sold 67 per cent of all the foreign metal-working machinery Japan bought. In the previous year, Japan bought only $17,450,440 worth of American machinery.

"It is quite probable," a department release said, "that imports (into Japan) from the United States may be larger in 1939 than in 1938, since the statistics for the past six months show that the trade has been at the rate of about $2,285,000 per month."

Mills Not to Represent Plush as Northern Fur

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that a New York group operating mills in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island had agreed to cease representing plush and pile fabrics as furs coming from Labrador or the Klondike or Polar regions.

The commission said the agreement was made by Albert A. Levy, William E. Rochen and John Hastedt, executors of the estate of Otto Timme. The group operates as E. F. Timme and Son, and Victoria Plush Mills, New York, the commission said, with mills in Swarthmore and Lenni, Pa., and Woonsocket Falls Mill, New York, having a plant in Woonsocket, R. I.

All three firms occupy the same or adjoining offices at 1 Park Avenue, New York, the commission said.

Street Finds New Deal Money Policy Benefits Special Groups

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bankers here are watching with academic interest the current goings on at Washington in the House Coinage Committee and the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The former has just recommended continuance of our "emergency" money laws (Stabilization Fund and devaluation powers, etc.), and Chairman Robert Wagner of the latter has just proposed a Senate resolution for an investigation of our "national monetary and banking policies."

There are two occasions for the interest here. One is the prospect that either the House or the Senate will block renewal of the President's devaluation powers, which run out in June, though still continuing the Stabilization Fund, with limits.

Ask for Free Gold Standard

The other is the recommendation of the Republican minority of the House Coinage Committee that we return to the old-fashioned free gold standard, with free redeemability of the currency in gold as of yore. Along with this, it would repeal the whole conglomeration of queer post-moratorium money legislation, including Thomas Amendment, silver purchase, revaluation powers, etc.

This may be the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, indicating a possible ultimate return to the orthodox pre-1933 gold standard, though perhaps without coinage, and with redemption limited, as in Europe for some time, to bullion ingots. If the political tide should swing, the "emergency" end, and the minority become the majority, a return to the gold standard might be a live issue.

Wall Street bankers would favor it, though they would not favor return to the old value of $20.67 an ounce. The reasons against that were given very effectively by Mr. Morgenthau in his letter of March 24 to Senator Wagner, in answer to the question, "Should we return to the gold standard of pre-1933?" The Secretary said no, to mark gold back down to $20.67, or even to $25.00, would make the dollar so dear that imports would be sharply increased and our export trade would receive a stunning blow.

Economists Urge Change

The report of the Republican minority of the Coinage Committee sounds very much like the gist of a pamphlet recently issued by the "Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy" and written by Dr. Walter E. Spahr, old-style gold standard man. In fact, a parade of old-fashioned economists went down to Washington and urged the Committee to give the gold standard another try. The pamphlet, "An Appraisal of the Monetary Policies of Our Federal Government, 1933-1938," is a pretty dry but well-condensed statement of why practically none of the new monetary tricks have worked, including suspension of specie payment, "do-it-we-will" price raising, dollar devaluation, silver certificate increase, pump-priming, "managed currency," and the proposal to maintain a stable price level.

Devaluation, it might be said, has been done effectively dozens of times in European history, by the simple device of raising mint prices for bullion. Massachusetts did it effectively in 1652 in permitting to John Hull, master of the mint, to coin four shillings worth of silver into six shillings legal tender of coin.

The ineffectiveness of the 1934 devaluation, in contrast to these previous revaluations, seems to have sprung fundamentally from the fact that the mark-up in the old days affected coin or bullion in the hands of everybody, including debtors, while the mark-up in 1934 was of coin or bullion only in the hands of the government, which had sequestered it and has as yet spent only a fraction of the profit (out of the original $2,800,000,000 profit, only about $650,000,000 has been spent). Had the 1934 devaluation been similar to those which punctuated English currency history with every recoinage from Edward III to Elizabeth and American coinage from John Hull to the Revolution, it would in effect have said that every dollar bill in private hands will hereafter pass current for $1.60. That would have been something.

A Dubious Benefit

As it is the Republican Coinage Committee minority could make out a good case that the 1934 revaluation had not, as intended, relieved the nation's private debt burden in any appreciable way at all. The only debtor helped was the U. S. Treasury, which appropriated all the immediate profit, and foreign nations which have since been taking it in the form of selling their gold to us for $35 instead of $20.67.

The help to them has, of course, benefited our export trade and protected our domestic industries by enabling foreigners to buy goods from us and pay for it with gold valued 60 per cent above 1932.

But this indirect help has been for the most part lost in the trade difficulties of foreign countries and offset by the devaluations since then in the gold bloc and the exchange restrictions of the dictator or have-not countries. We pay so much to foreigners for their gold that they sell it to us instead of having to sell us goods to pay for the goods they buy from us; so the 1934 gold mark-up here amounted to a protective tariff and export subsidy. But, like all protective tariffs and export subsidies, it is easily offset by other countries and for the most part has been, as the drain on their gold has forced them to protective measures.

An interesting argument for the gold standard can be seen in the recent stability of British exchange in the face of recent war alarms, in contrast to its volatility last September. Fundamental difference between stabilization operations and the fixed gold standard is that a stabilization fund tries merely to modify minor swings but not to peg; under the gold standard the central bank promises to peg its currency to gold in the face of everything.

Adopts Pegging Technique

The former was the method last September, but this spring the replenished British Exchange Equalization Fund has evidently adopted temporarily at least the old-fashioned technique of pegging. It has kept sterling at $4.68. And as a result, it is said that speculative drives have been much smaller, just as international gold flows were much smaller in the 1920's than they have been in recent years when exchange speculators have thrown gold from country to country by the billions of dollars in efforts to outwit, outguess, or bully exchange funds.

Two significant points about the gold standard have been brought out in the recent Washington discussions. One was Secretary Morgenthau's statement, opposing return to free redeemability of the currency in coin, that "in normal times there is nothing to be gained by the right to convert currency into gold, whereas at all times convertibility has the potential disadvantage of creating a possible source of internal gold drain which would come into play at the very time when it would be most injurious."

This is the whole case in a nutshell against the real gold standard. It first pits commonsense against the academic and hackneyed assertions of old-fashioned economists that gold has some mystical root in human instincts. It used to have eye appeal and appeal to pride of ownership, but those are otherwise now satisfied; "industrial" consumption of gold in the decorative arts has shrunk to nearly nothing and nobody misses it. Today its only use is to reassure hoarders that they can survive while the economic system is collapsing about them.

The second significant point is that our 1934 revaluation has been a gold-mine chiefly and almost solely for the gold-miners. It has, for instance, so encouraged the South African companies that they are mining only their low-grade ores.

Who Is Helped Most

Thus the gold standard, outside of its interest for economists and the perpetual troubles it makes for bankers, touches the economic system only at two places, between which it acts as a swaying bridge. One is the gold-mine, benefitted by "free convertibility." Help to neither is of much help to anybody else, for the gold-mines do not employ many and cannot expand rapidly, while the hoarder's interest is nobody's but his own, differing thereby from the interest of all contributing members of economic society. Hence the gold standard exists, as it were, aloof from and apart from the industrial societies it is supposed to serve.

Senator Wagner asked the Secretary in his March 14 letter "Of what use to us is this large stock of gold?" The Secretary resorted to the folklore of capitalism to answer that one. He said ". . . it serves as a specie base for the monetary system . . . our laws require . . . a 40 per cent reserve . . . as a control of the volume of means of payment . . . we now have enough gold to permit an enormous expansion . . . but it is desirable that the reserves be above the minimum required by law . . . second . . . as a means of settling international balances . . . from time immemorial . . . no satisfactory substitute . . . should a country be undergoing loss of gold over a considerable period . . . impaired confidence . . . important vested interests in the continuation of gold as a monetary metal. . ."

It has been suggested that, instead of returning to Wall Street's currency standard, the government "base" our money on our cotton stocks, at, say, eight cents. Legal tender payable in cotton at that price could safely be used to finance the deficit, currently being increased by wide-open farm grabs. Until prices rose far enough to draw down the loan stocks or decrease production of cotton, this money would be valid and redeemable. By that time the national income, as President Roosevelt conjectured, might have risen high enough to float the deficit. The implications are radical.

Owens-Illinois Earnings Show Decline Over Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO—Owens-Illinois Glass Company anounced at the annual meeting of stockholders that net earnings of the company and wholly-owned subsidiaries for the 12-month period ended March 31, 1939, were $5,948,560.91 as compared with $7,646,782.45 for the 12-month period ended March 31, 1938.

These earnings are equivalent to $2.24 per share for the current period as compared with $2.87 per share for the 12-month period ended March 31, 1938, on the 2,661,204 common shares outstanding at the close of each of these periods.

Blames Federal Spending for Lag In Spring Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The chief factors holding back the expected spring recovery in business are the Federal spending program and unsettled European conditions, Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, declared in his monthly review of business, just issued to the association's members.

Mr. Heimann said that, while any attempt to bring about a balanced budget immediately would cause a drastic economic upset, a start must be made in the direction of a balanced budget as part of any effort to encourage business.

"Today we have two different schools of thought with respect to government spending," he declared. "Broadly, they are the spenders and the non-spenders, but even within these two groups there is not full agreement. Among the spenders there are those who appear to assume that government can continue deficit-spending almost without end. They do not specifically express themselves so boldly, but their limitations upon government deficits are so wide as to almost permit such a conclusion.

"Second, there is the group among the spenders which believes that government spending can and should continue. It expresses the need, however, for certain reservations or limitations after recovery has been substantially established.

"Neither of these two schools of thought seems to grasp the fact that when the government steps in private capital becomes wary and withdraws rather than extends its participation. This is logical. It is not done, as some spending advocates declare, in an effort to embarrass a particular administration. When doubt blocks the road, dollars detour into other and possibly less favorable avenues of investment.

"Only in extreme emergency can a policy of deficit-spending be justified and the meaning of extreme emergency cannot be stretched to cover a full decade."

Federal Reserves Top $4,000,000,000 For All-Time High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Idle money in the nation's banks stand at the unprecedented peak of over $4,000,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Board said the banks had this much money available for loans and investments—nearly eight times what they normally need to finance commercial transactions.

These excess reserves increased $175,000,000 since the previous week.

The amount of idle money has been jumping rapidly during the last two months because of the continued flow of gold and other wealth from Europe to this country for safe keeping.

Theoretically, a bank can lend about $8 for every $1 of idle money, so that the banks now have a potential loan power of approximately $32,000,000,000. The Federal Reserve Board regards this as a source of potential credit inflation, and has asked Congress for powers to deal with the situation. The danger, however, was said not to be critical because of the slow pace of bank loans.

Road's RFC Loans Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Southern Railway Company to extend for five years from April 29 the time for paying $4,852,124 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans. The commission, in authorizing the extension, found the railway not to be in need of financial reorganization.

New Curb President

By a Staff Artist

George P. Rea

George Rea Elected First Paid Head Of N. Y. Curb Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Reaching almost half-way around the world, to get their man, governors elected George P. Rea, former banker, of Honolulu, as President of the New York Curb Exchange, the country's second largest securities market, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Mr. Rea is the first paid president of the "little board." Formerly curb presidents, like former stock exchange presidents, used to be chosen from the memberships, and served without pay. Securities and Exchange Commission recommendations that leading securities markets should have paid chief executive officers without outside connections led to a new system.

William McChesney Martin, Jr., was elected President of the stock exchange last year at a salary of $48,000 a year, and Mr. Rea's election now brings the curb in line with the SEC suggestion on top officers.

Born in Buffalo, N. Y., 45 years ago, and a graduate of Cornell University, Mr. Rea was the man who organized and became first President of the Buffalo Stock Exchange in 1928.

In 1931 he took over the management of Bishop National Bank of Honolulu, a job he held until last December.

Mr. Rea is in New York to accept the appointment. His wife and two daughters are still in Honolulu.

His name was the only one submitted by a special curb exchange committee apopinted to suggest candidates for the presidency. He succeeds Fred C. Moffat, who served as curb president for many years without salary.

Gen. Motors Sales Overseas Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Motors sales of cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during March totaled 37,031 units, or slightly in excess of sales in March of last year.

In the first three months of 1939, sales of 101,239 units represented an increase of 4.2 per cent over sales in the first three months of 1938.

For the 12 months through March, 1939, sales totaled 358,234 units—a decrease of 4.2 per cent from the volume in the 12 months ended March 31, 1938.

Rubber Industry Opens Vast New Markets in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although a dull period for the rubber industry in both volume and profits, last year witnessed a further refinement of products and the opening of vast new markets, according to a survey just released by Dun & Bradstreet.

"With about 32,000 products already in use," says the report, "the industry is able to count among its customers virtually every important branch of business.

More Byproducts

"Liquid latex and synthetic rubber accounted for an increasingly large array of products in the past year. Sponge rubber, produced from latex, was found to be particularly well adapted for use in mattresses and seat cushions. Synthetics, with their ability to resist oil and grease, acids, oxidation, and even fire, were being developed more extensively for packaging and the coating of various products.

"In contrast to 1938 at this time, the current year finds the sales curve pointing upward and stocks of both raw materials and finished goods comfortably low. Reduced labor cost per dollar value of output and the recent mark-up in tire prices contribute to a substantial improvement in earnings compared with last year.

"Estimates of a 10 to 15 per cent increase in tire shipments during 1939 are being made by the trade currently. The trade foresees the possibility of a slump in export demand, but points out that these sales normally amount to less than 2 per cent of the total.

"Shipments of manufactured rubber goods in 1938 were valued at $515,989,000, according to reports of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association covering approximately 80 per cent of the industry. This total represented a drop of 23 per cent from the figure for 1937 and of 14 per cent from 1936.

"Almost every kind of rubber product for which individual sales totals are reported by the Association showed some loss in volume compared with 1937. The only exceptions were airplane tires and tubes.

Tires Lead Business

"Despite a decrease of more than 50 per cent in unit sales to the automobile industry, pneumatic tires and tubes were still the bulwark of the industry. Accounting for almost three fourths of the crude rubber consumed, they represented about 61 per cent of the net sales of rubber products in 1938.

"Sustained replacement demand offset, to some extent, the sharp slump in original equipment orders; however, total sales of pneumatic casings were lower than in 1937 by approximately 11,000,000 units, or 21 per cent.

"Mechanical rubber goods, second in importance to tires, contributed about 18 per cent of the industry's dollar volume in 1938. Shipments in this division were off 34 per cent for the full 12 months of 1938, but for the final quarter were down less than 2 per cent."

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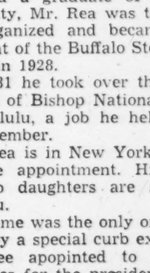

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• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

House Approves Monetary Powers Of the President

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate today a bill extending for two years the President's authority to devalue the dollar again, the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund and its right to pay subsidies on newly mined domestic silver.

By a standing vote of 152 to 84, it turned down an amendment by Representative Robert Luce (R-Massachusetts) to bring the Chief Executive's devaluation power to an end. Republicans had a chance before final action on the bill to try to put their proposal across once more.

Before a hushed House, Mr. Luce walked down into the well to tell his colleagues that:

"The question is will you use at this moment the opportunity to allay the fears of the business world.

"This amendment will appease them. The only problem here is one of psychology—it's not of finance."

By a 2 to 1 margin on a strict party vote, the Republicans went down to defeat in their initial attempt to change the monetary measure. Representative Clyde M. Reed (R-Ill) proposed the amendment, to require an audit of the stabilization fund by the general accounting office. It was bowled over by a standing vote of 180 to 97.

Copper Price Cut To 10 Cents Pound

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The domestic copper price was cut 1/4 cent a pound again today, making the quotation 10 cents a pound. A leading custom smelter made the slash, as it did yesterday.

The price now has come down 1¼ cents a pound since April 3, when the same smelter started on a series of cuts which other domestic copper interests matched.

The present price compared with the 1938 low of 9 cents established last May 19, and prevailing until June 30. Today's price last was quoted in July, 1938.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	8.17	8.20	8.12	8.17	—.05
July	7.80	7.87	7.80	7.87	+.06
Oct.	7.41	7.46	7.41	7.46	—.03
Dec.	7.32	7.37	7.32	7.37	+.04
Jan.	7.33	7.37	7.33	7.37	+.05
March	7.37	7.44	7.37	7.43	+.04

Spots 8.87, off 10 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	4.65	4.66	4.59	4.60	—.03
July	4.41	4.41	4.35	4.36	—.03
Oct.	4.27	4.27	4.19	4.20	—.06

Spots 4.49, off 2 points.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 19: Receipts, $11,815,931.32; expenditures, $35,-657,198.12; net balance, $3,152,288,794.96, including $2,491,564,504.27 working balance; customs receipts for the month $16,205,-592.73. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,555,892,311.02; expenditures $7,-319,364,151.97 including $2,498,822,707.56 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $2,763,840,95; gross debt $40,038,836,-030.24, an increase of $7,461,698.51 above the previous day; gold assets $15,605,174,-703.03.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Coffee easy; electrolytic spot 10.00-10.25; export 10.15. Tin firm; spot and nearby 47.85; forward 47.55. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.75-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	78.0	78.0	78.0	77.8
Oct.	...	...	78.5b	78.0
Dec.	78.6	78.5	78.6	78.2

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(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '41	106.27	106.27	106.27
1	3¼s '45-43	110.15	110.15	110.15
1	3½s '46-44	110.29	110.29	110.29
4	2¾s '47-45	108.26	108.26	108.26
1	3s '48-46	110.14	110.14	110.14
2	4¼s '52-47	120.14	120.14	120.14
5	2s '47	104.8	104.8	104.8
11	2¾s '51-48	108.3	108.3	108.3
1	3½s '52-49	111.17	111.17	111.17
37	2½s '53-49	105	104.31	104.31
5	2½s '52-50	05.3	105.3	105.3
1	2¾s '54-51	106.25	106.25	106.25
3	2¾s '60-55	107.8	107.8	107.8
1	2¾s '60-55 reg	107.6	107.6	107.6
1	2¾s '59-56	106.6	106.6	106.0
26	2¾s '65-60	105.3	105	105.3
3	2¾s '63-58	105.8	105.8	105.8

Home Owners' Loan

	12⅜s '49-39	101.30	101.30	101.30
1	2¼s '44-42	104.30	104.30	104.30
1	3s '52-44	108.4	108.4	108.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany cv 5s '44	73	73	73
4	Allegh Val 4s '42	105	105	105
22	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	109¾	110
5	Am&For P 5s 2030	54	53⅜	54⅜
26	AmIGChm cv 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
1	Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
12	Am T&T 3½s '43	111 17-32	111½	111 17-32
5	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108	108	108
29	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅞	107¾	107¾
3	AmT Fdr cv '50	104	104	104
20	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
1	Ann Arbor 4s '95	35	35	35
1	Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
1	Arm Del 4½s '55	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
12	AT&SF 4s '95	107	106¾	107
5	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
11	AT&SF 4½s '48	101¼	100⅞	101
9	AT&SF 4½s adj '62	107½	107½	107½
2	A C Line 4½s '64	58½	58½	58½
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38½	38½	38½
2	B&O rfg 6s '95	20	20	20
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	53½	53½	53½
3	B&O rfg 5s '95	19¾	19¾	19¾
3	B&O cv 4½s '60	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
4	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10½	10¼	10½
1	B&O 5s S W '50 ct	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	100	101	101
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117½	117¼	117½
2	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅝	106	106⅝
10	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103	102¾	103
13	Beth Stl 3½s '52	98¾	98¼	98¾
9	Boston & Me '67	30½	30½	30½
2	Bkly City RR 5s '41	60	60	60
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
13	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106	106	106
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81	80½	81
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96½	96½	96½
4	Can Sou 5s '62	91¾	91	91
1	Can Nat Ry '68 Oct	118	118	118
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114½	114½	114½
20	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114¾	114¾	114¾
10	Can Nor 4½s'46	121⅞	121¾	121⅞
1	Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
2	Can Pac 5s '54	91½	91½	91½
24	Can Pac 4½s '46	93½	93½	93½
4	Can Pac stmpd	73	72½	72¾
6	Can Ill Lt 3½s'66	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5	Can New Eng 4s'61	25¼	25¼	25¼
7	Can NY Pow 3¾s'62	108¾	108¼	108¾
13	Can Nor 4½s'56	66½	66½	66½
13	Goodrich 6s '45	98½	98½	98½
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	75½	75½	75½
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	75½	75½	75½
4	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91½	91¼	91½
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	82	81½	82
2	G Bay & W deb B	6½	6	6½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util*
Net change	+.35	—.07	+.15
Today's close*	128.76	25.79	22.40
Previous close	128.41	25.86	22.25
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	71	71	71
19	Housatonic 5s '37	26	26	26
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31	31	31
5	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¾	12⅝	12¾
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
4	Ill Cen 4s '52	49	49	49
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	47¾	47¾	47¾
24	Ill Cen 3¾s '66	42½	42⅛	42½
59	Interb R Tr 7s '32	94½	93¼	94½
7	Interb R Tr 6s '32	32½	32	32½
10	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	57	56	57
2	Inter RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	56	56	56
2	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	2¾	2¾	2¾
24	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	82	81½	82
7	Int Paper 6s '55	84½	84⅜	84⅜
17	Int T&T 5s '55	61	60½	61
7	Jones&LgnSt4½s '61	92	91¾	92
9	K C South 3s '50	66	66	66
2	K C Term 4s '60	100	100	100
3	Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	101	100½	100½
10	L S & M S 3½s '97	84⅝	84½	84½
9	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	53⅜	53	53
5	Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15
4	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
1	Lion Oil Ref cv 4½s '52	97	97	97
6	Loews 3½s '46	100¼	99⅞	100¼
6	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	83¼	83	83¼
4	Louisia & Ark 5s '59	81	81	81
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Louis&N un 4s '40	100	99½	100
2	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	77½	77½	77½
14	Lou Gas & El 5½s '66	109	109	109
4	Manati Sug 4s '57	26¾	26	26
57	Manhat Ry 4s '90	35⅝	34¾	35¼
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	32½	32½	32½
3	Mead Corp 6s '45A	102⅝	102½	102½
2	Met Ed 4½s '68	103	103	103
1	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	10	10	10
1	MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	7	7	7
10	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	24	23¾	23⅞
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13¾	13¾	13¾
13	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4	3¾	4
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	22	22	22
1	Mo W Pa P Sv 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
4	Mon W Pa P Sv 5s '65	102	102	102
	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¾	98¼	98¼
	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	48½	48½	48½
2	Moun St T&T 3¼s '68	107½	107½	107½
10	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104⅝	104½	104⅝
4	New Eng T & T 5s '52	127¼	127¼	127¼
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
1	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	67½	67½	67½
2	N Orl Term 4s '53	61	61	61
1	N O Tex & M 5½s '54	25¾	25¾	25¾
2	NO Tex & M 5s '54 B	25	25	25
2	N Y&Q'ns E&P3½s'65	110	110	110
18	NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¾	55	55¾
20	NYC 4½s 2013 A	51	50	50⅝
25	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50¾	49½	50½
19	NYC&HR 3½s '97	78¾	78¾	78¾
20	NYC&StL 5½s '74A	56	54⅝	55½
22	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	46	45	46
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12	12	12
13	NYNH&H 4½s '67	12	11	12
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s '54	11	11	11
12	NY Prov & Bos 4s 42	65	65	65
9	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	102	101⅞	102
7	NY Tel 4½s '39	102 1-32	102 1-32	102 1-32
2	NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4	Niagara Alk cv 5½s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
11	Nor Pac 6s 2047	58½	58¼	58⅜
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	50½	50½	50½
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46½	46½	46½
330	Nor Pac 3s 2047	77⅝	77¼	77⅜
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
22	Nor St Pow 5½s '57	107½	107¼	107½
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Ohio Sd 3¾s '72	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3	Oni Pw N Fall 5s'43	113	113	113
15	Oti&WashRR&N 4s'61	105½	105½	105½
	Otis Steel 4½s'62A	68½	67½	68½
10	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112	112	112
40	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108½	108½	108½
4	Pen Co 4s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	94	94	94
19	Penn P&Lt 4½s'81	105¼	105	105¼
5	Pen RR gen 5s '68	105	105	105
2	Pen RR 4½s'60	117⅝	117½	117½
20	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	97⅞	97½	97⅞
7	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	93⅞	93½	93⅞
1	Pen RR 4s '48	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Pere Marq 4½s'80	63¼	63¼	63¼
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	63¼	63¼	63¼
3	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109¼	109¼	109¼
16	Phila Co 5s '67	100½	100⅛	100½
3	Phil Elec 3½s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4	3½	3½
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
11	Phillips Pet 3s '48	107⅛	106¾	106¾
1	PCC & SL 5s '75B	104½	104½	104½
5	PCC & StL 4½s'77	94½	94½	94½
9	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	87	86¾	86¾
17	Postal Tel&C 5½s '53	11⅞	11½	11⅝
7	Radio Keith 6s '41	57	56⅞	57
5	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56½	56½	56½
2	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	Republic Steel 5½s '54	104¾	104½	104¾
7	Republic Steel 4½s '61	89	88⅝	89
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
5	Revere Cop&Bl4¼s'56	98½	98½	98½
12	Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	18½	18	18
1	Rl Ar's Cen 4½s '34	8½	8½	8½
21	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	106½	106	106
13	St L S F 4s '50 A	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1	St L S F 4s '50A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	StPM&M Pac 4s '40	96½	96½	96½
1	Schulco 6½s '46 B st	25	25	25
14	Sea A L 4s '50 st	9	9	9
22	Shell Un 3½s '51	105⅛	105	105
1	Simmons cv 4s '52	96	96	96
2	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	So Cal Gas 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	So Cal Pow 6s '47	102	102	102
2	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	103	103	103
12	Sou Pac 4½s '68	45	44¼	44½
20	Sou Pac 4½s '81	44	43½	44
5	So Pac 4½s '69	43⅝	43½	43½
14	So Pac rfg 4s '55	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞
5	So Pac clt 4s '49	46	45¾	46
24	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46½	45¾	46¼
3	South Ry 6½s '56	65¼	65	65¼
2	South Ry cn 5s '94	81	81	81
12	South Ry gen 4s '56	48¾	48¼	48¾
5	S W Gas&El 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Studebaker cv 6s '45	76	76	76
1	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107	107	107
17	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100½	100	100
19	Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	106¾	106⅞
1	TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	100	100	100
1	Third Ave 5s '37	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
2	Third Ave aj 5s '60	9½	9¼	9½
20	Third Ave 4s '60	42	40⅜	42
10	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108⅜	108¼	108¼
10	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Un Pac 3½s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
11	Unit Drug 5s'53	76¾	76⅜	76⅝
17	U S Steel 3¼s'48	105½	105¼	105⅝
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	96½	96½	96½
15	Utah P&L 5s '44	96⅞	96	96⅞
1	Util P&L 5½s'47	66½	66½	66½
1	Util P&L 5s '59	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
15	Va El&Pow 3½s '68	109	108¾	109
7	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107¾	107½	107¾
1	Wabash 2nd 5s'39	18	18	18
11	Wesper Pros cv 6s'39	100½	100½	100½
4	West Pen P 5s'63E	121½	121½	121½
2	WestVaP&P 4½s'52	106	106	106
10	Westn Md 4s '52	79	79	79
6	Western Un 5s '51	61½	61½	61½
2	Western Un 5s '60	59¾	58⅝	59¾
1	Western Un 4½s'50	58	58	58
2	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	92½	92½	92½
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	101½	101½	101½
8	Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108	108	108
5	Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	104¾	104¾
3	Youngst S&T 4s '48	102½	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

1	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45	45	45
2	Adriatic El 7s '52	50	50	50
4	Akershus 4s '68	90	90	90
8	Antioquia 7s 'A5A	13½	13¼	13½
1	Antioquia 7s 'A5B	13¼	13¼	13¼
18	Antioquia 7s 'A5C	13¼	13¼	13¼
15	Antioquia 7s 'A5D	13¼	13¼	14¼
14	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	12¾	12¾	12¾
20	Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	17⅞	12¾	12⅞
58	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	77⅞	78
30	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78⅝	78¼	78¼
6	Argentine 4½s '48	91	90¾	91
20	Argentine 4½s '71	85¾	85¾	85¾
38	Australia 5s '55	97	96¾	97
4	Australia 5s '57	96¾	96¾	96¾
10	Australia 4½s '56	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Bavaria 6½ '45	16¾	16¾	16¾
6	Belgium 6½s '49	104	103¾	104
3	Belgium 6s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Brazil 8s '41	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
8	Brazil 6½s '27-57	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	15	15	15
1	Brisbane 5s '57	90	90	90
1	Brisbane 5s '58	91	91	91
2	Brisbane 6s '50	97¾	97¾	97¾
14	Budapest 6s '62	93¾	93¾	93¾
13	Buen A 4½s 1-4s '77	46½	46	46½
1	Bur & Mys 4½s Apr '76	47	47	47
3	Canada 5s '52	109¼	109	109
20	Canada 3s '67	100	99¾	99⅞
10	Canada 2½s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Chile Mtg 6s '61 asd	9	9	9
1	Chilean Mun 7s '60	9	9	9
24	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26	25¾	26
31	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26¼	25⅞	26
2	Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	27	27	27
15	Copenhag 5s '52	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝
2	Copenhag 4½s '53	78	78	78
1	Cordoba City 7s '57 st	45	45	45
2	Costa Rica 7s '51	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
5	Cuba 5½s '45	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
124	Cuba 4½s '77	53¼	53	53
20	Denmark 5½s '55	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
12	Denmark 5½s '55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
14	Denmark 4½s '62	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
2	Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	67	67	67
10	Ger Gov 5½s '65	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Ger Gov 7s '49	19½	19½	19½
1	Ger Gen El 6½s '40	50	50	50
1	GtConElPJap 7s '44	77	77	77
1	Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	57	57	57
14	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	41½	40½	41¼
59	Italy 7s '49	59	59	59
10	Japan 6½s '54	79½	79	79
5	Japan 5½s '65	57¼	57¼	57¼
3	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	27	26¾	27
2	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Mex Wat 4½s '50	55¾	55¾	55¾
14	Milan City 6½s '52	43¼	41⅜	43¼
7	N Sou Wales 5s '57	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2	N Sou Wales 5s '58	95¼	95¼	95¼
18	Norway 4½s '56	100½	100¼	100½
16	Norway 4½s '65	99¾	98¾	99¾
5	Norway 4s '63	97	97	97
10	Orient Dev 6s '53	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
10	Orient Dev 5½s '58	49	49	49
3	Par-Ori RR 5½s '68	100 5-32	100 5-32	100 5-32
1	Panama 5s '63A st asd	55	55	55
1	Pernambuco 7s '47	9¼	9¼	9¼
9	Peru 1st 6s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
8	Queensid 6s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	11	11	11
11	Rome 6½s'62	47	46	46⅞
3	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	11	11	11
8	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	27½	27½	27½
17	Serbs Cr&Sl 7s '62	21½	21½	21½
10	Sydney 5½s'55	97½	97	97½
19	Uruguay 3¾s4¼s'79	39½	39	39½
4	Yokohama 6s '61	55½	55½	55½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,151,000; previous day, 4,322,000; week ago, 4,798,325; year ago, 9,748,625; two years ago, 10,077,000; Jan. 1 to date, 559,596,500; year ago, 572,248,555; two years ago, 1,-281,841,000.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.69	.69⅝	.69	.69⅛	—.00⅛
July	.67⅞	.68⅛	.67⅞	.68	—.00⅛
Sept.	.68⅜	.68½	.68⅜	.68½	—.00⅛
	Corn				
May	.49⅜	.49½	.49¼	.49¼	—.00⅛
July	.50½	.50¾	.50½	.50½	—.00¼
Sept.	.51¼	.51⅜	.51⅛	.51¼	.....
	Oats				
May	.30⅛	.30⅜	.30⅛	.30⅜	+.00⅛
July	.28⅛	.28⅜	.28⅛	.28⅜	+.00¼
	Rye				
May	.41⅜	.41⅝	.41⅜	.41½	—.00⅛
July	.42⅞	.43	.42⅝	.42⅞	.....

Sugar Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
NY-May No 3	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.96	—.01
Wld May No 4	1.34	1.34	1.31½	1.31½	—.03
Wld Sept No 4	1.20	1.20	1.18½	1.19	—.01

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	10.02	10.07	9.82	9.84	—.26
Sept.	10.46	10.48	10.14	10.16	—.31
Dec.	10.73	10.83	10.55	10.55	—.37

New England Banks Organize to Provide New Financing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Alexander J. Guffanti, executive vice-president of the Springfield National Bank of Springfield, Mass., and president of the New England Commercial Plan, Inc., has just completed a swing through Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont to complete organization of the banks in this section that will join with banks in the other New England states to provide a commercial financing system.

More than 40 banks in New England have joined in the plan which will see the banks enter a new phase of the financing business, many of them having entered the field of automobile financing. Mr. Guffanti says that through the New England Commercial Plan the banks may more completely serve the credit needs of their customers.

The facilities that the plan will offer will be placed before the approximately 2,700 New England businesses that are believed to sell equipment of various types on a time basis. This would include manufacturers of oil burners, electric refrigerators, soda fountains, laundry machinery, printing machinery.

Registered Issues With the SEC Rise Sharply in March

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported a sharp upswing in March in the total amount of securities registered for sale by issuers.

Registrations covering intended issuance and sale of securities which became effective in March totaled $62,280,000, compared with $16,360,000 in February and $63,-803,000 in March, 1938.

Total registrations for the first three months of 1939 declined to $250,696,000, the smallest gross total for any quarter since the first three months of 1935.

The $215,780,000 of securities proposed for sale by issuers in the first quarter—(not all yet effective)—compared with $707,089,000 in the final quarter of 1938 and $274,329,000 in the first quarter of 1938.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 21

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68	$4.2397
Cables	4.68⅜	4.68	4.2397
France—franc	.0264⅛	.0264⅛	††
Belgium—belga	.1681	.16.81	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242	.2242	.1
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4006	.4004	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5308	.5
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2352	.2352	.

Lockheed Orders Demand Two Shifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—Civil and military orders have put Lockheed Aircraft Corporation on a basis of two eight-hour shifts, causing new record highs in employment (4,500 men) and in payroll: estimates for 1939 place the payroll at $7,800,000 as compared with $4,480,000 for 1938; and $2,659,985 for 1937.

Sales in 1938 totaled $10,274,583, largest in the company's history, and nearly double the 1937 figure of $5,209,985. The annual statement released in March showed a net profit of $442,111 for 1938, as compared with $137,919 for 1937. Present backlog of unfilled orders (as of April 1) stands at $38,330,000.

During 1938 several additions to the factory were completed, and at present the company has approximately 330,000 square feet of working space; the company owns 52 acres, of which 15 acres make up a landing field.

Latest model in its showcase of civil and military craft is a new twin-engined, all-metal military monoplane, equipped with bombing facilities and flexible gunnery; an order for 12 at a cost of $690,000 began commercial production, to be delivered to the Colonial Government of the Netherlands East Indies.

Refugees at Veracruz

VERACRUZ, Mexico (AP) — Ninety Spanish refugees arrived here on the French liner Flandre. Among them was Gen. Sebastian Pozas, who was Interior Minister when Manuel Azaña was President of Republican Spain. The refugees remained aboard pending instructions from Mexico City as to their admission.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES — Now Open On Cape Cod — Faith Bickford Brewster, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHY

TWO beautiful double weight Professional Enlargements and 8 high gloss enamel prints 25c. UNIVERSAL PHOTO SERVICE, La Crosse, Wisconsin

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES: exceptional earnings (commission); selling guaranteed Hosiery, Lingerie, Housecoats; below store prices. Catalog Free. Cardinal, 320 5th Avenue, New York.

STATIONERY

$1.00 SPECIAL OFFERS in Personalized or Monogrammed Stationery printed to order; limited time. Circulars FREE. No obligations. RENSEB, 439 Hudson Terminal Bldg., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

FURNISHING home, want furniture, Oriental rugs, paintings, bronzes and old-fashioned furniture. Box E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 236-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure; 8 minutes to Park St.; 4-5-6 rooms, $50 and up; bath, refrigeration, resident manager. 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, KEN. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Upper 5-room apt.; reception hall, piazza, steam heated, hot water, outside rooms; garage; $55. 201 Davis Avenue.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—4 rooms, included in rent: hot water, electricity, electric range, refrigerator, heat; elderly lady preferred. Needham 0165-W.

TEANECK, N. J., Park Section—4 rooms, bath 2nd floor, elec. ref., heat, hot water, garage; convenient location; adults preferred. HUDGINS, 208 MARKET STREET.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 201 East 38th—Colonial furnished, two-room kitchenette apartment; includes linens, maid service, light, gas; references; weekly or monthly rates.

N. Y. C., Tudor City, 45 Prospect Pl., 910—Two rooms, complete and attractive; beautiful outlook; May-October; $110 monthly. MU. 4-0909 or Renting Office.

PLEASANT three-room apartment, East 48th St., N. Y. C.; first floor, beautifully furnished; June 1-Sept. 1. Tel. ELdorado 5-0199.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Suite of 3 rooms, bath, open porch; 2nd floor; private dwelling; garage; adults; fully equipped kitchen. Phone before 10 or after 6. Bronxville 3568.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

SPECIAL

1938 Ford 60 touring tudor, black with cream trim. Extras. Guaranteed. $425. See MR. SCHRAMM.

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.

Park Square, Boston — Hub. 7100

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUMMER HOME for girls, ages 6 to 10; Westport, Conn.; loving care, constructive play, beach, woods; tutoring by an experienced teacher if desired. Write Box C-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 20 Gainsborough St., KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

MME. BESSIE—Ladies' Tailoring and Alterations; 273 Union St., Room 3A, Lynn, Mass., Breakers 2331; evenings Ocean 0837-W.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT — CAPitol 3632 — JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES, BROOKLINE, MASS. A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1000.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Little Building, Boston, available from May 1, Monday and Friday mornings. Box G-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

MAXWELL B. LOWMAN, Painter and Decorator, 33 Audubon Rd., Milton, Mass. — Blue Hills 8895

REAL ESTATE

IF it is the purchase or sale of a country home or farm in Northern Westchester, Dutchess or Putnam County, inquire of P. O. Box 535, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARPAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Sts., Braintree

H. WALDECKER'S GREENHOUSES
Yes, that is the Reason
Our flowers are cut fresh in our own greenhouses, that is why they last so long.
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Balntree 0063

Hosiery and Undergarments for all the Family. Street and House Dresses, Corselettes and Bandeaux. Costume Jewellery, Ribbons, Smallwares, Patterns, Yard Goods, Domestics.
LEGAL STAMPS
Parsons Dry Goods Co.
Parsons Block — Tel. Bra. 0734
BRAINTREE CENTRE

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
NEW WASHABLE "LYNBROOK" DRESSES FROM 3.95

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street — Phone 189

SOARS MARKET
MEATS—GROCERIES—FISH
FRUIT—VEGETABLES
Deliveries in Brockton
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
294 Pleasant Street — Tel. 1794

Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.
QUALITY FURNITURE
at Reasonable Prices
Visit Our Displays
Ralph and Ruth Baker

Hewett-Smith Co.
JEWELERS
Established 76 Years
Gifts for All Occasions
140 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS for Every Occasion — Flowers Telegraphed
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST. TEL. ASP. 5604

FLOWERS for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street — ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Spring Millinery
RENEE'S
Brookline's Most Fashionable Millinery Salon
1374 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Open Evenings Until 8 P. M.

Fresh Flowers Daily
From Our Greenhouses at
BEACONSFIELD FLORIST
We can supply floral decorations for all occasions
Longwood 5983 — 1643 Beacon St.

CAMBRIDGE

WELSH RAREBIT
A Perfect Cheese Product
Available at Any Time—Never a Failure
½ pt., 32c — 1 pt., 52c
Stock up for the summer camp
Edwin R. Sage
HARVARD SQUARE
Tel. Trowbridge 2211

Worcester Brothers Co.

Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Window Shades
Upholstering
Repairing
34 BRATTLE STREET — Kir. 0221

Seeds—Tools
Fertilizers
For Your Garden
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

Always Fresh Vegetables
KIR. 9300
Try a Lemon Meringue Pie or Chocolate Layer Cake from our Home Bakery Dept.
EGAN'S MARKET

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square — Covin — KIRk. 1212
Garden Tools and Seeds
FERTILIZERS
Lawn Mowers Sharpened
Called For and Delivered
Russell R. Cameron
HARDWARE—PLUMBING
36 BRATTLE ST. — TRO. 6700

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cambridge, Mass. — Ford Dealer
New and Used Cars
1936 Ford De Luxe Models $250 and up
1937 Ford Cars $350 and up

Harvard Automobile Co.
Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
1230-38 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Harvard Sq. Tel. TROwbridge 9460

1914 — 1939
Twenty-fifth Anniversary of
FISKE'S
3 Brattle St., Harvard Sq., Cambridge
Payson Park, Belmont — Bel. 2265
833-835 Beacon Street, Newton Center
Hotel Statler, Boston — Han. 2000

CONCORD

'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road — Concord 110

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street — Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. — Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue — Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. — Res. Ded. 0507

ROBERT Hamilton & Son
"Good Things to Eat"
Prompt Deliveries, Fair Prices
Dedham Square — Phone 0010

Atlantic Service Station
Next to Masonic Building
Give Your Car a Treat With a Tom's River Lubrication!
NOW!
Washing—Lee Tires
Rental Battery Service
Henry A. Norwell, Prop.

DEDHAM—Westwood

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 2408 — Norwood 1445—1446

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. H. Lane Company
CLOTHIERS
Clipper Craft Suits and Topcoats
America's Outstanding Value
You'll be delighted with the fashionable new ideas.

The New Ford V8 on Display
Ford
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
Build and Repair Homes Now
Get your Free Copy of Webber's Catalogue
Monthly payments as low as $5.00

COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street — Tel. 3693
Our Specially Decorated Cakes for Showers, Anniversaries and Birthdays are lovely and reasonably priced.
Always a variety of delicious cookies

Lesure
5 Putnam Street
Tel. 848

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 — 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

SPRING IS HERE
Clean up with Dickadoo or Clevo Clean
Paint up with Sherwin & Williams Paints
Sold by
Clark Hardware Co.
290 MAIN STREET — GREENFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD (Continued)

COAL — COKE
FUEL OILS
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"friendly service"
GREENFIELD

New Patterns
ESSLEY SHIRTS
with the exclusive patented EVERNESS collar guaranteed to out-live the shirt—$1.65 and $2.00
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

Men's Suits and Overcoats
You'll find every conceivable New Idea in Style, in Fabric, in Pattern, and in Color, all Beautifully Tailored.
Priced from $22.50 to $50.00
THE MANHATTAN SHOP
1 Merrimack Street

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

CLAUDE S. SHANNON
FLORIST
Greenhouse, 12 Commonwealth Ave. — Tel. 2013
Flowers for Every Occasion

J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street — Phone 2090
Meats Groceries Provisions
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue — Tel. 5310
INSPECTION TIME is here again.
Let us examine your tires and put on New NORWALKS if necessary.

HINGHAM

GULF — Gasoline, Tires, Batteries, Auto Accessories
RALEIGH BICYCLES—*For Sale—To Rent*
WILLIAM F. QUINN, Inc.
22 North St., Hingham — Hing. 0108

AS FRESH AS NEW
Your Clothes Remodeled—Cleaned—Pressed or Dyed at
TOM CONNELL, Tailor
"The Old Reliable"
South Street — Hing. 0854

Dykeman's Market
Hing. 0091—0092
Quality Provisions for Discriminating Buyers
S. S. Pierce Co. Groceries

HOLYOKE

Walk the natural way in Natural Bridge Shoes so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Protect Your Furs!
Store them in
Cherry & Webb's
certified cold storage vaults
'Phone 25251
Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Boned Five-Rib Roast	lb. 37c
Native Fowl	lb. 35c
Florida Juice Oranges, Doz. 23c	2 for 45c
"Salon" Orange Marmalade	lb. 15c
"Sweet Blossom" Peas, No. 2 Tins 2 for 25c	
"David Harum" Tiny Ungraded Cut String Beans	No. 2 Tins 2 for 19c

Bateman's
Our Lexington Day Specials are skirts and sweaters in the lovely Spring pastels for $1.77 each; Curtains, ruffled and plain, 77c; men's 25c hose, 17c
1785 MASS. AVE. — TEL. LEX. 0223

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET — LEX. 1000

MOTHER'S DAY CHOCOLATES
Kemp, Whitman, Lovell and Covel Fancy Wrapped Boxes
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 MASS. AVE. — TEL. LEX. 0064

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Store your furs in Lowell's only Scientific Cold Storage Vaults.
DIAL 7661

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

A Rustling
SLIP VALUE!
Rayon TAFFETA, to wear under your spring frock or suit. Royal blue, light blue, Fuchsia, and American Beauty. Bias cut to assure perfect fit. Ruffled hem. $1.00.
LINGERIE SHOP—2nd Floor
Goddard Bros
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. — Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

IDoty
Engraved Wedding Invitations and Announcements
155 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

A complete line of
Curtains and Draperies
for your home
Special curtains made to order
JONES STORES

FOR EASTER
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
HIGGINS — 102 Pleasant St. Malden — Tel. 1487

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street — Tel. Mal. 0563

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS — COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 — 364 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE — Solvenized — Chases Carbon
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

A Good Place to Eat!
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
42 Salem St., Next to Medford Theatre

Mobilgas — Mobilubrication
Don's Service Station
Prompt— Friendly Service *—Efficient*
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. — Tel. MYstic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street — Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK — for women
CHASE'S — for children
DOUGLAS — for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN — 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

CHIPMAN
Window Shade and Screen Co.
Washable Window Shades
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Free — L. B. Wallace, Mgr.
688 MAIN STREET — TEL. 3067

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

Did you know?
You can have a Delicious Bottle of Grapeade or Orangeade left at your door with the Milk and Cream order.
It is indeed a treat. Try it and See for yourself
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street
Tel. Cry. 610 — Wakefield, Mass.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke — Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street — Tel. Mel. 4047

Oliver E. Hawes Co.
415 Franklin St.
Phones 3400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
Telephone 5000

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk — Luncheon — Dinner
Buttermilk — Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream — Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream — Shrafft's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

BUSH & CO., INC.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
433 CENTRE ST.
New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street — BEA. 2092

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street — New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600 — Cen. New. 3736 — New. No. 1634 — Cen. New. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
Official Inspection Stations
#12133—#41493
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

COME AND SEE SHOP
Spring—Season of Budding Color!
SILK PURSES and JEWELRY
Complete or Revive Your Outfit
Rich Peasant Linens and Kerchiefs
Pastelles—in China, Glass and Trays
Mother's Day—May 14
NOT to commercialize, but rather to perpetuate sentiment thru a symbol.

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 — Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC OIL BURNERS
FUEL OILS
LUTHER PAUL CO.
Cen. New. 0590-0591

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

★ STAR MARKET CO., Inc.
Swift's Premium
"Saniseal" VEAL
LEGS ..... 27c lb.
CHOPS ..... 39c lb.
304 WALNUT ST. — NEW. N. 8400

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

HE EDGAR
MOVING — STORING
Cen. New. 4830 — 1200 Walnut St.

PITTSFIELD

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
New Spring Styles
and
Jack-O-Lantern Shoes for Children
100 NORTH STREET

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET
Quality Bread and Bakery Products

Blanche's Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
See our Mr. Clark for an individual Hair Cut
166 North St. — Dial 2-4022 — Miller Bldg.

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE STREET — DIAL 2-3733

ORANGES
Juicy, Heavy Indian River
Medium Size Dozen 25c
Jumbo Size Dozen 35c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Spring Home Sales
Now in Full Progress
England Brothers
Imperial Wallpapers
Large Assortment of Beautiful Designs
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 West Street

SHALETT'S
Cleaners—Dyers
Our New Sterilized Cleaning Process
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for six months or longer without any extra cost.
702 NORTH STREET — Dial 3475

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SOCONY-VACUUM GAS STATON
Corner East and First Streets
FRANK C. FOSTER
Formerly with Shapiro Motors

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring Time Is Moth Time
Store your valuable furs and woolens at this most convenient place. Deliveries in the Fall at one hour's notice.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS — CLEANSERS

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Foy's Markets, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy — Gra. 7037

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET — Granite 0338-W

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston Pres. 0839

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING
OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT and HEATING OILS
See Us on Our Budget Plan
Earle H. Chapin
134 HIGH ST., READING READING 0599

SOMERVILLE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow Inc
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
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(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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European Local Classified
(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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36 inches wide
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"The Attractive Place to Shop"
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

Ready for the Garden

Mrs. Roger P. Scroggins, standing on tiptoe on a chair, reached into a top shelf and took down a small watering can. It was not a thing of beauty. Its blue paint was chipped and scarred. The daffodils painted on it in yellow had faded to brown. The spout was twisted. Yet as she held it before her eyes, Mrs. Scroggins was filled with a great delight which bulged from her face in the form of smiles and caused her to skip as she stepped from the chair and placed the can on the kitchen table.

She skipped to the chair, mounted it, rose on tiptoe, drew out from the same top shelf a bundle of seed packets, and again she skipped as she stepped from the chair and went to the kitchen table. She read every word on each of the five packets. On one

They stood arm in arm.

of them was a picture of mignonette. Mrs. Scroggins shook it and smiled with pleasure at the tiny rustle of the seeds inside. Another packet displayed pictures of phlox, another of asters, another of zinnias; and as she placed each package on the table she shook it, and enjoyed herself.

Before going back to the chair, she went to the kitchen window and caught her breath with delight as raindrops splashed against the glass and slipped slowly down.

"That's as it should be," she said to herself, "and I'm sure Roger is underneath something so he won't get wet." Roger, it might be pointed out, is none other than Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins, her husband.

Back to the chair and into the shelf went she. Out from the shelf and onto the table came a small spade, a small rake, a small hoe, and other small objects, Mrs. Scroggins smiling with delight as she made her little journeys from chair to shelf to table, and vice versa. Last of all came a small notebook and a small pencil. The pencil needed sharpening, and Mrs. Scroggins indulged in a very pleasant debate with herself as to whether she would sharpen it herself or wait till her husband came home. She finally decided to wait, on the ground that it would please her husband.

Scarcely had the decision been made, when there was a noise at the front door and Mr. Scroggins appeared in person. He stepped into the kitchen, and as he did so, the room was flooded with brilliant sunshine. Mrs. Scroggins rushed to the window. He rushed after her. They looked at the world outside with smiles. She turned to him.

"You and the sun came at the same time."

"I wouldn't make bold to say that I ordered it that way," said Mr. Scroggins modestly; "but we did, indeed."

They stood arm in arm and looked at the things spread on the table: the watering can, the packets of seed, the small rake, the small spade, the small hoe, the notebook, and the other small objects.

Mr. Scroggins picked up the pencil. "I'll sharpen this," he said, placing his tall silk hat next to the watering can, "and we then shall be ready not only to make a garden, but to welcome Bert, the best-known gardener who ever tugged at his cap that wasn't there."—**George L. Moore.**

What They Say

For Co-operation

"There is an important fact to be remembered: High efficiency and high wages go hand in hand."—Karl T. Compton.

The Poet

"The poet takes a dozen of the commonest of words, breathes an idea into them, and suddenly they rise up on wings, singing together like a flock of birds."—Dorothy Richardson.

Only Sissies Cry

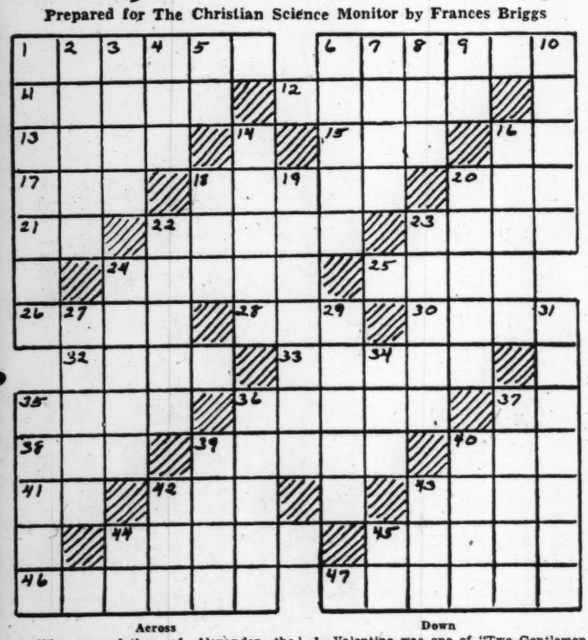
I put him on the early morning train
And placed him in the colored porter's care;
Twelve years isn't very old,
And he looked so young standing there
Upon the station platform in the morning sun,
His ticket clutched quite tightly in his hand,
His blue eyes bright with dreams of things to come,
His small face eager, shining, and sun-tanned.

I kept repeating to myself his father's words,
"Boarding school will make a man of him."
It was time to leave; I heard a warning call;
Reluctantly I kissed my son goodby,
And then, with all the wisdom of a twelve-year-old—
"Remember, Mom, only sissies cry."

—Jean Hanley, in Chicago Tribune.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was father of Alexander the Great?
6—What was capital of ancient Laconia?
11—What was a noted Assyrian city between Nineveh and Calah?
12—What round teacake is often served in Scotland?
13—What Spanish vessel is used for cooling water?
15—What is a weight used in Sweden?
16—Symbol for barium is what?
17—Fore part of the foot is what?
18—What is the color of orange blossoms?
20—What is often the prize in sporting events?
21—What is half an em?
22—What did Van Dyck use in his work (sing.)?
23—Who is a quick-witted page in "Love's Labor Lost"?
24—What is another name for the universe?
25—What animal is mentioned in I Sam. 24:?
26—A geta is a tree, shoe, or bird—which?
28—Excavate.
30—What is a secluded and narrow valley?
32—What branch of service do West Pointers join?
33—What mythical monster had a hundred eyes?
35—What are places of refuge?
36—What is the periwinkle eaten by Europeans?
37—If you were in Lyon, France, in what direction would you travel to reach Caen (abbr.)?
38—What is an aeriform fluid?
39—Where is Oviedo?
40—A candle is often called what?
41—Article.
42—Bill of an anchor is called what?
43—What is a game played with a wooden ball and mallets?
44—What French river flows to English Channel?
45—What is capital of Delaware?
46—What was first name of Gibbon, English historian?
47—How is Mrs. Ford described in Shakespeare's play?

Down

1—Valentine was one of "Two Gentlemen of Verona"—Who was the other?
2—Who was Eliab's father?
3—A small island is often called what?
4—What is a varying measure of yarn?
5—Within.
6—Who wrote "Waverly"?
7—What is a minute perforation in a membrane?
8—A kelep is an ant, cap, or bun—which?
9—What is the symbol for rhenium?
10—Who was keeper of royal forests under Artaxerxes?
14—A papoose is what?
16—What is the name of a city of Montana?
18—Savages often paint their faces before they go where?
19—James Whitcomb Riley was a native of what State?
20—It would be superfluous to carry what to Newcastle?
22—What is Longfellow's "Hiawatha" (pl.)?
23—Who was one of Mongol conquerors of India?
24—What do you call moving parts of a mechanism?
27—Who was a brother of Abraham?
29—Percivale was one of those who sought what?
31—What is a famous watering place of Rhode Island?
34—What do you call a female kangaroo?
35—What was second stone in third row of a high priest's breastplate?
36—Would you spend, roast, or plant a medjidie?
37—The name of a city in Ohio.
39—What plateau is west of the Araba?
40—In Bible times, what bird was offered as sacrifice by poor?
42—In the shell game, what does victim try to locate?
43—From what part of the wongshy is a dyestuff derived (sing.)?
44—If you were in Paris, Texas, in what direction would you travel to reach Del Rio (abbr.)?
45—Act.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

The Peaceful Side of China

Monitor Camera Club from Lorne Huycke, Los Angeles

(1) Farmer of Chengtu, Szechuan. (2) Washing Vegetables. (3) Spring Plowing. (4) Cheerful Workers in a Brickyard.

In Lighter Vein

Misunderstood

Lady (in grocery): "Is that the head cheese over there?"

Salesman: "No ma'am, that's one of his assistants."—Federal Employees Insurance Magazine.

Generous

An Aberdonian cinema proprietor had just opened a new picture house. On the opening night he displayed a large poster at the entrance—"All Old-Age Pensioners Allowed in Free If Accompanied by Their Parents."—Glasgow Citizen.

Reason Enough

Nicholas Boileau, French poet and satirist, was noted for his habitual punctuality.

"Why are you always so prompt?" a friend inquired.

"I have always observed," replied Boileau, "that a man's faults are brought forward when he is waited for."

Wouldn't Go That Far!

When Dr. John Caird, Principal of Glasgow University and a famous preacher last century, was minister of Errol, one of his parishioners—an elderly lady—was asked if she had enjoyed one of his sermons.

She indicated very heartily that she had, but when asked if she had understood it, she replied with some indignation: "Understaun it? I wadna presoom!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Quotation

THE OPPORTUNITY is often lost by deliberating.—SYRUS.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: As the little girl just ahead of me at the movie might have, but didn't, say: "Mamma, that plot's here again."

Montreal Star: A correspondent who lives in a low-lying part of the country wants to know how to prevent water from entering his house. One method, of course, is to refuse to pay the water rate.

Chinese Proverbs

Everything is difficult at first.
The loftiest towers rise from the ground.
A person of sense talks little and listens much.
A tiny mole can undermine the strongest rampart.
Riches only adorn the house, but virtue adorns the person.
Attention to small things is the economy of virtue.
If you do not scale the mountain you cannot view the plain.
A man is not always known by his looks, nor is the sea measured by a bushel.
A clever person turns great troubles into little ones and little troubles into none at all.
A bird cannot rest but on one branch. A mouse cannot drink more than its fill from a river.
Put a seal upon your mouth and guard your heart with the same vigilance as the ramparts of a city.

Did You Ever Wonder

If All Fish Can Swim?

Most fish are, by natural endowment, and by necessity, superb swimmers. There is, however, a member of the jellyfish family which cannot swim a lick. This is the beautiful Portuguese Man o' War, found in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The creature has the appearance of a gelatinous bubble filled with gas or air. There is a little sail-like membranous crest, delicate pink in color, which may be raised or lowered at will. The general hue of the body of the jellyfish is blue, but an iridescence plays over the body in certain lights, giving the impression of topaz, sapphire, and aquamarine. The short fringes which hang down from the under surface of the Man o' War are brilliantly colored. The outer fringe is crimson, and the inner one deep purple.

Trailing from underneath the body are streamerlike tentacles which are used for catching food.

These tentacles, which vary in length in different specimens from a few inches to as much as 20 feet, have great numbers of stinging cells. The effect of these stinging cells is to stun any fish so unwise as to mistake the tentacles for worms and swim amongst them. Even human swimmers should avoid contact with the tentacles, for the sensation which they produce is far from agreeable.

Lacking any other means of locomotion, the Man o' War raises its pink crest like a sail when it wishes to travel, and lets the breeze provide the motive power. When bad weather threatens, it not only lowers its sails, but also contracts its balloonlike float, letting out the gas through an air pore, and sinks below the surface. It also has the power of generating the gas needed to fill the float and provide buoyancy.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

Blessings

On one occasion when the poet Longfellow was driving near Newcastle, England, his carriage was halted and he was surrounded by grimy miners.

His first thought was that he was about to be robbed. But one man asked, "Is this Mr. Longfellow?"

He answered, "Yes."

Then the other went on, "Well, some of us heard that you were to pass here about this time, and we got permission to come up out of the mine to see you. We just wanted to shake your hand and say, 'God bless the man that wrote The Psalm of Life.'"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Day in Style

London

One evening a party of young people in evening dress appeared among the unemployed, huddled together in Trafalgar Square, and asked them if they would like a day at the seaside.

This seemed at first to the workless people to be some unkind joke, but suddenly they had thrust into their hands railway tickets to such places as Portsmouth, Southend, and Margate.

The benefactors then pushed ten-shilling notes into their hands, spending money, and disappeared as quickly as they had come, leaving the out-of-works with a happiness they would not wake to find a dream.

A Verse for Today . . .

And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power.—COL. 2:10.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Smart Mr. Tubby Dubbs*

By LE PELLEY

DID YOU FIND OUT HOW TUBBY GETS HIS HIGH MARKS — ?
YES — BUT WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO I GUESS, IS JUST THAT HE STUDIES HIS LESSONS ...
AND I THOUGHT THERE WAS SOME TRICK TO IT !.....
I GUESS THERE ISN'T THOUGH..
SOMETIMES I THINK TUBBY IS AS SMART AS YOU ARE..
HE'S A DIFFERENT SORT OF FELLOW...
USUALLY HE'S GOT SO MANY IDEAS OF HIS OWN, I GUESS HE CAN'T BE BOTHERED WITH THE ONES HE'D GET OUT OF A BOOK..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Home Pup Makes Good*

Everyone clapped and laughed when I joined the show yesterday
So I thought it would be all right to keep right on — It was such a lot of fun—
After the show the Boss came on the stage- "I'm so sorry"- he said-
"No harm done," the Professor replied. "In fact your pup was the hit of the show!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Believes in Signs*

By THE HAGERS

I WAS THINKING, AS I DROVE ALONG, OF THINGS TODAY THAT HAD GONE WRONG.
MY ROOF HAD LEAKED AND LEFT A STAIN; I BROKE MY KITCHEN WINDOWPANE;
I SPILLED SOME INK. THEN SUDDENLY A BIT OF WISDOM CAME TO ME:
STOP
SUCH MENTAL TRAFFIC I MUST STAY TO GIVE GOOD THOUGHTS THE RIGHT OF WAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Need It Be "Encirclement"?

Diplomatic currency is rarely to be accepted at face value. Nevertheless, denial of British intention to encircle Germany—such as now has been made by Lord Halifax—deserves to be taken seriously.

The alliance forming under Anglo-French sponsorship is obviously a defensive one. It cannot therefore fairly be termed interference by those countries in the natural relations of Germany with eastern Europe. It does not force Anglo-French protection on smaller European states. It offers this protection if, when and as asked by those states. It does, of course, counter proffers of protection from quarters which accompany these proffers with veiled ultimatums.

* * *

In this light, charges of "encirclement" circulated in the German press call for discriminating attention. They have a kind of effectiveness which is important outside as well as inside Germany. If the German people can be convinced that they are being encircled, throttled up, the post-Versailles bitterness on which in part the German people were unified, can be re-exploited to help prepare them for the risk of another war.

But such a program of persuasion inside Germany might still be of less importance than the implications of German belief in encirclement can be in those smaller states which border Germany. For the leaders of these countries must estimate not only German power as they weigh the question of joining the defensive bloc; they must also gauge the pressure of German desperation.

A Germany convinced of encirclement might be a more dangerous neighbor than a Germany intent on expansion—because as German leaders have remarked in the past when expansionist steps were delayed, it is possible to be patient while obstacles are removed. But if a process of encirclement is under way a nation obviously may feel it necessary to strike in time to prevent its completion.

* * *

Whether or not smaller states agree with the German contention, they must figure on the possibility that German leaders may act on it. Thus part of the policy of the defensive alliance will have to be directed toward removing German apprehension as to what will follow if Germany and Italy help to lessen the present tension — a tension which so far has brought the "Axis" considerable political profit. President Roosevelt has said that encirclement is something that cannot happen to a peaceful Power, but the case seems rather to be that real encirclement of the Rome-Berlin Powers cannot be said to have begun until the threat of their policies to the independence of other nations has been removed.

If the democracies win this "peace," as Germany won the "peace of Munich," they will have to press quickly against common enemies of all nations. Political distrust and economic dislocation must be corrected before these again disrupt the work of true appeasement. To win this peace, nations must win one another's confidence—on the one hand, confidence in the desire of each to reach fair adjustments by peaceful methods; on the other, confidence in the determination of all to base peace on justice for small and large alike.

Gibraltar

An exasperating aspect of British history, from a non-British point of view, is the indistinct relation in it between cause and effect. How could any military leader, for example, aspire to a victory over the British, as at Waterloo, when the battle even before it commenced had already been won on the playing fields of Eton? This reputedly was Wellington's explanation of his triumph.

Within the last few days another illustration has loomed like Gibraltar over an uncertain sea of events. In fact, it *is* Gibraltar. The British have been strengthening their forces on that Pillar of Hercules because of increasing international tension. This makes headlines. But when Gibraltar was added to the symbols of British might, it is safe to say that few, if any, people in Britain were thinking about it.

It happened in the War of the Spanish Succession. Britain appears to have been less interested in acquiring territory at the moment than in supporting an Austrian claimant to the Spanish throne against a French claimant. Balance of power was on the British mind. But in the thought of the commander of the British fleet in Spanish waters was the fact that the Spanish mainland presented too much risk to an attacker, and that, since he did not wish to return to England without doing something first, he had better have a try at Gibraltar.

Unprepared for the attack, the Spanish lost "the Rock" in 1704. Afterward, both countries fought for it, and also offered terms for its return: Britain refused a cash offer from Spain; Spain refused British offers to exchange it for Florida and later for Minorca. Gibraltar is still British.

Whether or not it has lost much of its military importance is a question even strategists do not attempt to answer. The development of long-range guns, of submarines, of airplanes has modified Gibraltar's impregnability. But to what extent no one can say, short of trial. Whether the trial comes will depend rather on the strength of British policy than on the strength of Gibraltar itself.

Practical Pan Americanism

The most remarkable single phrase in the program of Pan-American cooperation now pending before the United States Congress is one repeated as to a number of the items: "No additional funds required."

These words are proof that much can be done for the cementing of relations among the American nations without spending more money. Alertness and management open a way when the objective is clearly seen.

A few of the "no additional funds" items are the loan of agricultural experts; co-operation of the Department of Agriculture with broadcasting companies regarding transmission to the American republics; encouragement and facilitation of inter-American air commerce; in-service training of officials from other American republics; and studies looking toward simplification of passport and other travel formalities.

Yet some other items would cost money, adding up to $998,804. Congress is asked to authorize this sum, subject to appropriations later as required. Motion picture educational films account for $120,000 of the total, surveys of hardwood forest products—a noncompetitive trade opening, $65,000; and surveys including soils and rubber, another $65,000. There are hundreds of other items, most of them less costly.

For one-fiftieth the cost of a battleship, how much can be done in practical Pan Americanism!

Massachusetts's Economy Drive

The course of true economy never runs smooth. Everybody is against extravagance in the abstract. But not so many will insist on specific saving when such saving directly affects them. In his radio appeal for public support of his State economy program, Governor Saltonstall cited an incident that tends to prove this point. He told how a business executive in Worcester had written him a letter saying that the size of the State budget was "a terrific shock" to him. Government spending simply had to be cut down. Business could not stand the strain.

One item in the Governor's economy program calls for the closing down of some of the State teachers colleges. This time the economy-minded executive did not wait to write. He sent a wire saying that he would withdraw "all future support" if the Governor went ahead with his plan to close the teachers college in Worcester.

The Governor's economy speech should help taxpayers to see what he is trying to achieve, and how much his efforts to curtail spending depend on a public willingness to do without some things. Already there are signs of a general public awakening. The mass meeting of taxpayers associations at Mechanics Building recently brought forth suggestions for specific savings that far exceed the Governor's recommendations. By putting the problem squarely before the people, he is helping them to see for themselves that "the way to curtail is to curtail."

A note on this page stated that the United States Government spends $1,000 with every breath you take. One questioner asks whether, after all, that is too much to keep 130,000,000 people breathing?

It is said that Americans do not really understand the complicated European affairs. All right, but how does that make Americans any different?

Refugees

Helen Hayes never played a more moving role in all her brilliant career on the stage than that which marked her appearance as Mrs. Charles MacArthur and as a mother before the joint Congressional Committees on Immigration in Washington. Her plea for the admission of 20,000 German refugee children into the United States gives sublime eloquence to heartfelt feelings such as millions of less articulate American mothers can express only within themselves. Today we gaze upon this seemingly endless shuffle of sober, scared little faces in quiet contemplation of this accomplished mother's poignant words: "Nobody wants them."

Instinctively, American hearts say, "We do." However, the very thought reminds us to ask ourselves: How much have we to offer them in the way of happiness and freedom in a country which has not yet succeeded in amending its Constitution to protect children from the bondage of economic exploitation? How much opportunity can we offer them in a land where many people cannot afford to buy the things that American children are helping to produce by endless labor in the fields and factories?

While we take these orphans of the political storms of Europe, let us give thought to caring for those millions of children who are refugees of America's political and social failures.

The Bookshelf

The Author of 'Ramona'

Helen Hunt Jackson, whose identity in her own time was long concealed under the signatures "H. H.," "March," "Rip Van Winkle," and "Saxe Holm," requested that if her biography had to be written at all, it be done by Hamilton W. Mabie. Mr. Mabie never wrote it, her relatives respected her aversion to publicity, and except for her California period her life story remained untold until now. It is related in full by Ruth Odell in HELEN HUNT JACKSON (H. H.) (New York: Appleton-Century. $3).

Miss Odell, assistant professor of English in Nebraska University, justifies her shattering of the long silence about Mrs. Jackson by the need of dispelling distorted traditions that have grown up around the author of "Ramona," and of refuting the contention that her first husband, Major Edward Bissell Hunt, was the mysterious hero of Emily Dickinson's love lyrics.

* * *

As befits a first full-length biography, the emphasis is on fullness. Miss Odell has worked at her task for a long time, consulting members of the Jackson, Hunt, and Fiske families and survivors among Mrs. Jackson's friends and literary associates, until, with notes and bibliography, the book becomes an impressive piece of documentation, though it does not run to an immoderate length. Helen Maria Fiske Hunt Jackson's ancestry, education, travels, and social environment have been carefully ransacked and reported, as well as her writings and records of her work for the Indians. Fortunately Miss Odell's style is easy enough and her tone light enough to keep the product of her research from being dull.

"H. H." was born in 1830, the daughter of Nathan Welby Fiske, professor of languages at Amherst College, and his wife Deborah Vinal, who was the daughter of a hard-headed Boston business man.

To her gentle mother she was a problem, obstreperous, willful, and hilarious; to her inflexible father she was a trial. This ebullient child, educated in one private school after another, grew up to be a social success and was married at twenty-two to an officer in the engineer corps, Edward Bissell Hunt. Twelve years later she was widowed and, soon after, childless. It was then that she turned to writing. Poems, short stories, travel letters, reviews, and children's stories were poured out abundantly under her various pseudonyms. In 1875 she became the wife of William Sharpless Jackson, banker and railroad president. For the remaining ten years of her life her chief work was in writing full-length novels and in appeals for the Indians, whom she saw being driven from their reservations.

* * *

Three topics in this biography deserve special mention. One is Miss Odell's answer to the thesis advanced by Josephine Pollitt and other writers that Major Hunt and Emily Dickinson met in Washington, two years after his marriage, and fell in love. A second is Miss Odell's brilliant account of Newport, Rhode Island, in the fifties and sixties, when Helen Hunt Jackson became a part of the closed-corporation coterie of intelligentsia and reformers who had come to live in a Newport that was not yet fashionable. A third is the genesis of "A Century of Dishonor" and "Ramona" and their author's crusade in behalf of the red man.

Though not a stone has been left unturned in the search for information, the result gives a less clear view of what Helen Hunt Jackson was than of what she did. It is but incidentally that the reader learns of her ardor, impulsiveness, and tenacity, the warm-heartedness that made her beloved, the frankness that made her cordially disliked. She wrote in a sentimental, fuss-and-feathers period in American literature, and much of what she wrote has justly vanished, but "Ramona" lives. Her early success was too easy. For her really good work she needed a righteous cause—the defense of the Indian. W. K. R.

"A Word to the Wise . . ."?

As Chicagoans See It—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the risk of seeming to make myself appear a bit of a fussbudge I feel that I want to express my reactions to the story by Catherine Starr entitled "Chicago!" It is no trifling thing to Chicagoans to have our splendid city made light of—and in a great international newspaper like the Monitor! I am not a native of Chicago, but I love it and hate to see wrong impressions given out regarding it.

In fact, I love it enough that I went to the trouble and expense of making pictures of Chicagoland to take to England with me on one of my trips over there just to help—in my very small way—dissipate the very idea that Catherine Starr's story promotes—that Chicago is unattractive.

More and more I realize one can find beauty any place if he is looking for it. The elevated road does not make "an eternal dusk" in the loop. It does darken the street level on the four streets on which it runs, but she could even see beauty in that if she observed the beautiful fluted pattern made on the street by the sun's rays shining through the elevated. It is noisy, but there are plenty of other streets to walk on if one wants to talk.

And her reference to Michigan Avenue is downright unkind. If she has ever walked along Michigan Avenue in July or August, she might be glad to "put up with" that breeze. We are grateful to Lake Michigan—it brings cool breezes in the hot summer and "detours" many a storm in the winter. She is uninformed about hills and evidently has not made many drives in and about Chicago, as our Park Districts have many splendid slides for winter.

I am grateful to the Kentucky cardinal for having brought one bright spot to her attention in Chicagoland. If she would continue with the lesson he taught her about looking up, she might find just as much beauty here as any other large city presents. There is no prettier sight than the curve of North Michigan Avenue in the evening as the lights come on—walking south from Lincoln Park—and I know of no city where one can get as attractive a view of the skyline, either walking or driving, as one can get of the buildings on Michigan Avenue from the outer drive in Grant Park. As the sun goes down and the lights in the tall buildings come on—it is a perfect fairyland! I love it! (MISS) ETHEL M. MILLS

Chicago

A Look Down Michigan Avenue

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just to start the day right before popping into his skyscraper, many a Chicagoan likes to take a far look down Michigan Avenue, some even go out of their way for the view.

May I mention this morning salute to one of the nation's finest boulevards as rather more normal than the querulous jest of Catherine Starr, recently appearing on this page, that though she walked down the avenue weekly, she had yet to see it?

Didn't someone once say, "As American as Michigan Avenue?" There's nothing quite like it elsewhere. With its closely packed skyscrapers on one side, broad green parks and white-ruffled lake on the other, élite shops, extra wide sidewalks, and smoothly rushing traffic—well, this boulevard is just different.

We've often thought, wouldn't it be nice to put together pieces of Beacon Street, Wilshire Boulevard, Riverside Drive, Market Street, and Michigan Avenue. Then one could enjoy a diversity of charm and color, all in one delightful stroll.

As for Lake Michigan, the absence of the salty tang of the sea leaves it nevertheless with the vastness, the incredible color, the myriad moods of the sea, and with a fresh, cool beauty all its own. Important, too, at least to the swimmer and inveterate bather, is the lack of tide.

A bit of a wind here now and then? Oh, yes. But didn't some outside weather expert figure it out recently that Chicago was the sixth, not the first, windiest city of the nation?

And the traffic policemen's whistles! They go something like this: "Too-o-oo—we-e-e-e-t—tweet—to-o-we-e-t." There are four tones, the first low and long, the next high and longer, the next on the same note but shorter, then the last a plaintive long-drawn-out note down just above the first one.

Christopher Morley has said he likes to come to Chicago just to hear those police whistles. Like warbling birds they sound, he remarked. We've often found ourselves waiting at the curb, not for the traffic, but to listen to a proud bluecoat render a selection on his tiny instrument. They do it with their fingers over a little hole in the whistle, like a flute, and an expert gets some amazing variations. Never shrill, it's a soothing yet persuasive sound—very.

Chicago has begun to lose that comfortable feeling of being thousands of miles removed from the dangers of war, despite Miss Starr's skepticism. The city has lately about-faced from an isolationist attitude to deep interest and concern. Its newspapers don't always put on page one an account of each of the innumerable talks on foreign affairs, but wide-awake citizens know about them. The universities keep us well supplied with authoritative speakers from abroad.

The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations has had to find new and larger quarters for its weekly luncheons. People come hours ahead to get good seats, sometimes just balcony chairs—which don't include the luncheon. And they ask good questions of the speakers. It is encouraging, we think, that Chicagoans, of whatever class, are showing such a genuine interest in world affairs.

Chicago W. C. R.

Monument?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No one Chicagoan claims that the heavens lent grace to Chicago but we do claim that we have built from a flat, waste prairie a monument to industry, science and art, and if Miss Starr saw it not, it is the mote in the eye of her discernment. (MISS) S. T. S.

Chicago

The Wide Horizon

Democracy and the Czechs

By a Veteran Correspondent

PRAGUE

The story of intrigue and double-dealing in more than one European capital which first led to the "independence" of Slovakia and then to the bloodless conversion of the rest of this republic into a German protectorate had best be left to the historian to relate. Today, there are other more immediate questions which arise, particularly as they affect the future of the democracy in this part of the world.

The Czech democratic system built upon the inspiration of the national tradition and largely personified in Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first President, has been discarded by the new rulers, because it represented to them another section of the hated "Versailles Diktat" and because it stood in the way of the new Third Reich expansionism. Its attitude, though naturally resented here, is nevertheless clearly understood, especially since it is true to the lines laid down by "Machtpolitik." But what is not understood is the attitude of the western democracies for years past. They have not appreciated the trend of events, or been unable to check them, or were more or less a party to them as long as they felt they were not going to interfere with the general lines of the policy which was then being followed.

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To every Czech, what has now happened was inevitable not simply because of Munich, but even more because of the absolute docility with which the English and French diplomatic representatives at the subsequent Berlin conferences accepted the reshaping of the boundaries of the state which has now disappeared. Here again the memoirs of present day statesmen and government records, which may see the light of day a decade or more hence can be left to tell the story.

But this is sure, when more than three-quarters of a million Czechs could be handed over in the name of "self-determination," everyone knew what was to be expected later. Ex-President Hacha's visit to Berlin and his "voluntary acceptance" of German protection was the inevitable consequence.

What has happened is as significant to the western democracies as to the Czechs. The latter can very easily make their peace with the Germans. They have lived with and near them for generations and they know that the destruction of their country is but a stage toward Reich development further east, and also that if Germany does become the center of the great economic unit which it appears to be planning, then Bohemia-Moravia will also benefit considerably. But the western democracies seemed to show that they had no intention of fighting for the rights of small nations. Today this assumption must be modified because of Britain's efforts to build a non-agression bloc.

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But the ideals of the men who rule the western democracies, appeared to the Czechs different in degree rather than in essence from those of the Third Reich. Both are seen as imperialism, the one static and the other dynamic, which has little genuine interest in the rights of small nations per se. The earlier abandonment of the idea of collective security by England and France has received its practical expression in this part of the world in these days. How ironical are the remarks of many Czechs at the Anglo-French acceptance of what has happened! They appreciate the expressions of sympathy, and condemnation of Germany's methods, but note that the greatest sorrow is not in the realm of ideals—the greatest regret is the loss of so many divisions, so much armament and such material resources which will now strengthen German aims against the British and French empires! The sudden way in which the Czechs, who less than six months ago were an unknown people to an English statesman when he was not then ready to espouse their cause, have since become a brave people, is too much for the realistic Czech. Such actions only bring the democracies—though not true democratic ideals—into disrepute.

The Czechs find it hard after their experience of the past twelve months to pin their democratic faith to the interpretation of it as given by the western democracies. But that does not mean an abandonment of the ideal. It remains rather that even if the outward form may have to change, the inner conviction remains and will later refashion its own world. That is the story of Czech history from Jan Hus to Masaryk, as most Czechs see it!

Mirror of World Opinion

Lindbergh's Job

The American people have a habit of turning against their heroes, and one of its victims has been Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh.

Once we overwhelmed him with hysterical adulations, which he did not want. Lately, some among us have made him the target for bitter criticism, which he did not deserve. . . .

He has come back from Europe for a period of active duty in the War Department's Air Corps. He is to make a survey of aviation facilities in the United States, and undoubtedly his report will include information he has gathered about the air power of European nations.

It is a vastly important assignment, at this time when America is undertaking an unprecedented expansion of military aviation. . . .

Perhaps it's too much to expect. But it would be kind, and it would be wise, if for once we would treat Colonel Lindbergh, not as an object of public curiosity, but as a young man doing an important job for us.—*New York World-Telegram.*

An Unwise Retrenchment Plan

It would appear the reasonable course for the WPA, in preparing to retrench, to re-examine its rolls and drop those who have no right, or only a qualified right, to jobs. Yet . . . it is preparing, not to eliminate the ineligible or least needy workers, but to drop certain types of projects.

Within limits, this may be wise. From Colonel Harrington's own description, there appear to be some projects which should never have been started.

In the winter of 1936-37, the WPA authorities in St. Louis made a re-check of the rolls and dropped 10 per cent of the workers as ineligible. A thorough re-check now, we are told, should result in eliminating possibly 20 per cent of the workers.

If this is an accurate picture, it is clear that the President was far too low in estimating the number of chiselers on WPA at 5 per cent. If the deadheads are present in any such numbers as this, they can be made to bear the full force of the proposed retrenchment, without the elimination of any person actually deserving a public job. —*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*